

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
For one year, \$1.00  
For six months, .60  
For three months, .30

The shrinkage in the production of pig iron during the last year is said to be the greatest ever known.

It looks as though all sailing had been effectually stopped for the present in Behring Sea.

It has been found that certain mines in Japan produce as good coal for steamship purposes as the best Welsh variety.

The number of buffaloes now in the Yellowstone National Park is nearly five hundred, showing a slow rate of increase.

A street car that can be instantly changed from an open to a closed car is in use in San Francisco and said to be a great success.

A recent count shows that there are still 2675 of the giant trees left standing in California. One of these will be sent to the World's Fair. The largest tree is 99 feet in circumference.

The Adrian (Mich.) Times suggests the idea of dynamite in criminal executions, as the condemned would not know what hurt him, and it would have burial expenses and coroners' inquests.

The State of New York supports seven schools for deaf mutes, in which there are about 1300 pupils. The schools have graduated many thousands, and most of them, states the Chicago Herald, are doing well.

At a meeting of the Newfoundland Association the other day it was asserted without contradiction that fully two-thirds of the people of Newfoundland want to join the Union and would vote for annexation to the United States.

M. Janssen, president of the commission instituted by the aerostatic congress in 1889, has asked the French war minister to define the status of aerostats in time of war. He thinks that aerostats are sufficiently important in the army for those who are engaged in it to be designated as belligerents.

A New York journalist has purchased the Italian title of "Prince Chialdini" for \$75. Many Americans have foreign titles. Edison is a count, and the father of Edgar Salus was a gentleman, adds the Atlantic Constitution, have the good taste not to use their titles.

The British admiralty is in a quandary as to manning its navy. It will require 20,000 men to man her ships when all her navy is completed, and, like our own navy, compares the New York Mail and Express, there is not a ship in commission at the present time which has a full complement of ratings. With her matters are growing worse.

"It is a noteworthy fact," remarks the New York News "that only about five per cent of the foreign immigration to this country has settled in the South during the last fiscal year, and yet there has been a large movement into the South of persons of American birth from the North and West. The distinctiveness of race and nationality has thus been preserved."

The woman suffragists of Wyoming are nothing if not practical, muses the Boston Transcript. At least they are credited with the enactment of the law imposing a tax of two dollars on bachelors. "It is to be expected that the imposition of this tax will drive the bachelors into matrimony, and then will it be shown what a power and benefit the suffrage has conferred upon the Wyoming women."

A New York merchant, whose trade is mostly with Africa, says that Liberia offers no inducements for the migration of colored people from this country. The land is not so productive as first accounts made it out to be, and the people there are doing no better than the colored inhabitants of this country. The exports from Liberia do not equal the imports, and the country cannot supply a larger population than it has.

According to a recent estimate, four-fifths of the engines now working in the world have been constructed during the last twenty-five years. The steam engines of the world represent, approximately, the working power of 1,000,000,000 men, or more than double the working population of the world, the total population of which is usually estimated at 1,455,923,000 inhabitants. Steam has accordingly enabled man to treble his working power, making it possible for him to economize his physical strength, while attending to his intellectual development.

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.	
COUNTY OFFICERS.	
Sheriff	Thomas Watson
Clerk	Wm. A. Masters
Register	John J. Jones
Treasurer	Charles Jackson
Prosecuting Attorney	Orville J. Bull
Judge of Probate	Wm. L. Lutz
U. S. Com.	J. Patterson
Surveyor	A. E. Newman
SUPERVISORS.	
Grove Township	George Fennell
South Branch	A. J. Miller
Heaven Creek	John Jones
Maple Forest	B. F. Shurtz
Grayling	J. H. Hunt
Product	Chas. Barker
Ball	W. Hickey
Blaine	F. Ashby
Center Plain	H. T. Shuler

## SENTENCE OF DEATH.

### MURDER OF LAWYER POSTON TO BE AVENGED.

H. Clay King Must Hang—A Mexican Editor Fomenting Revolution—France, Germany, and England Will Bring China to Time—Printers Scored.

Must Atone with His Life.  
Unless the Supreme Court shall interfere in his behalf, Colonel H. Clay King will be hanged in Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 8 next for the murder of David H. Poston, March 10 last. The chapter in the life of Colonel King, so far as the Criminal Court of Shelby County is concerned, was closed when Judge J. J. Du Bose, of the Criminal Court, after a lengthy opinion, said: "Let the motion be overruled."

The crime for which H. Clay King stands convicted is too fresh in the minds of the people to need rehearsing in detail. Between 10 and 11 o'clock on the morning of the 10th of March Col. King stepped from a doorway on Main street, on the corner of St. Louis and shot down Lawyer David H. Poston, who was hurrying to the Court House on important business. He died a few hours later. King at once gave himself up and was committed to jail without bail and to stand trial. A few months thereafter came the trial, lasting thirty-two days. The jury after nearly two days' deliberation brought in a verdict of guilty of murder. A new trial was applied for, and Judge Du Bose has delivered his opinion, overruling the motion.

Evening exception on the prisoner's behalf was overruled. There was a brief pause, a death-like silence for more than a minute after the Judge had finished. King sat perfectly still, with a proud and defiant expression on his face. Judge Du Bose, in a few words, said that the prisoner excepted to the judgment of the court in overruling the motion.

There was another pause of a minute, when Judge Du Bose, looking up from the manuscript, he had been arranging, said: "Let the prisoner come forward."

Instantly Colonel King rose from his chair, and, with nervous step, but fixed and immovable countenance, stepped a few paces toward the bench and looked steadily in the eyes of the Court. In a distinct voice, the Judge in effect said:

"It is the judgment of this Court that you, H. Clay King, shall be committed to the county jail, and there safely kept by the Sheriff until the 6th day of November, 1891, when, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 1 p. m., the Sheriff shall, within the jail or in an inclosure adjacent to the jail, take you to a gallows there erected, and hang you by the neck until you are dead."

The prisoner stood as a statue, and when the Court had finished he turned on his heels and walked firmly back to his chair. Major Weatherford then arose and said an appeal would be taken to the Supreme Court.

Colonel King, between two deputies, was taken back to jail, and the crowd which had thronged the court-room passed out into the sunshine.

A dispatch from Shanghai says: China is preparing a protocol to the powers on the recent riots. It is believed the foreign ministers will wait for this document, preparation of which is likely to require several weeks.

At Paris, the Chinese Charge d'Affaires has visited Foreign Minister Ribot and after informing him that China recognized the measures adopted to protect Europeans in China, he was insufficiently assured him that the negligent mandarins would be dismissed and the rioters punished. He added that six of the latter have already been hanged. It is stated, however, that these promises will remain a dead letter.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Standard telegraphs that the German Foreign Office has been receiving disquieting news from China within the last day or so. China, according to the report, has been making promises made to the representatives of the powers that she would punish those who were implicated in the recent outrages upon foreigners and their property, and that she would in future protect foreign residents from injury.

It is added that the rumors circulated in several quarters to the effect that France and Russia would not take part in any joint action on the part of the combined fleets should be decided that such a step is necessary, is pronounced to be untrue. It is also asserted that there is no doubt that Germany will increase the number of her warships now in Chinese waters, and that she will be prepared to take strong measures should they be needed to protect German subjects or their property, or should she be called upon to take an active part in a naval demonstration against China.

## DEVOUT PRAYERS.

Several Chicago Printers and Stereotypers.  
Shortly after 1 o'clock in the morning a fire, which had evidently been smoldering for some time, burst out of one of the six floors of the building at No. 175 Monroe street, Chicago, and the half dozen firms doing business there were cleaned out. The fire was caused by a cigarette, which was thrown away by a man named Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, typewriter machine; the second by the Jameson & Morie Company, printers; the third by the W. J. Jefferson Printing Company; and the upper floors by Blomgren Bros. & Co., electrotypers and stereotypers.

All of these firms suffer absolute loss on stock, though most of them are fully insured.

The building, comparatively a new one, was owned by the Packing House Insurance Company, and sustained an insured loss of about \$20,000. The damage to the stocks of the tenants is variously estimated at from \$30,000 to \$50,000, so that at the most the loss in the aggregate will not exceed \$70,000.

Bank of England Profits.  
The half-yearly meeting of the directors of the Bank of England was presided over by Mr. Wm. Liddell, the Governor of the bank. A statement was submitted showing that the net profits for the half-year ended Aug. 31 were \$763,238, making the amount in rest \$3,776,800. A dividend of 5 guineas per cent was declared, leaving in rest \$3,012,770.

A fruit merchant in New York said this season to get a return of \$1,000 pine-apples for making pine-apple syrup for soda-water.

## AMAZED THE NATIONS.

### An Astonishing Request by Russia, Puzzles European Diplomats.

The Russian Government has requested the European Danube Commission to permit Russian naval cadets to take passage on board the vessels belonging to the commission, in order that these young officers may be instructed in the pilotage of the Danube and become familiar with the navigation of that river.

This strange request, following close upon the Dardanelles incident in which Russia insisted that Turkey should allow vessels belonging to her volunteer fleet to pass the Dardanelles, claiming that they were not men-of-war in the actual sense of the word, has caused considerable astonishment in official circles.

The Danube is the chief natural highway for the commerce of a large portion of Europe. The request just made to the European Danube Commission would seem to indicate that Russia would like her naval cadets to be instructed in the navigation of the Danube above and below the Iron Gate. It would also seem that this is a hint that she may not now consider the Danube as a mere river, but as a strategic waterway.

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## COMMANDED TO HOLD IT

### ALLIANCE ORDER TO NORTH-WESTERN FARMERS.

From \$1.50 to \$2 Per Bushel for Wheat. Promised Later in the Season—One Million Letters Containing Instructions Sent Out—Indications that a Big War Is Imminent.

Anticipate a Rise.  
The Farmers' Alliance leaders in Minnesota, North and South Dakota have resolved upon another attempt to stop the tremendous flow of wheat to the markets. The receipts in Minneapolis and Duluth for the last week have run from 800 to 1,500 cars every day, and the price of December wheat has dropped to 90¢ cents in Minneapolis.

At this rate of sale and delivery the Alliance people assert that the 150,000,000 bushels of wheat in the No. 1 hard belt will be out of the farmers' hands before Jan. 1, and their haste will drive the price back to 80¢ cents. The Alliance therefore began the mailing from its St. Paul headquarters of a million of letters to the farmers calling a halt all along the line. The letter states that the new Farmers' Association, and the Alliance secretaries all over the country are unanimous that wheat is bound to sell as high as \$1.50, and possibly \$2 per bushel, and they are unanimous in this warning to the farmers not to sell their wheat until they get the price they want.

The letter says the crop is being greatly overestimated by the newspapers and grain dealers, and continues:

"We do not believe a majority of the farmers are foolish enough to co-operate with the grain dealers in this manner. There is no question but prices will take a turn upward. The shortage in Europe can now be figured with accuracy. About a week ago a congress of grain-dealers from all parts of Europe met in Vienna, Austria, and the figures about the crops in Europe. These figures are the highest which well-informed reputable men could furnish for it in a famine year. The crop should give for each acre of any one country lower figures than circumstances justified, the government of that country would certainly remonstrate. It is surely the policy of Europeans not to exaggerate their disaster. The figures of the Vienna Congress show that Europe raised 258,000,000 bushels of wheat and 490,000,000 bushels of rye less than last year. Last year it consumed all of its own wheat crop and at least 50,000,000 of reserves, 1,000,000,000 bushels imported from America, all that other countries could supply, and all its rye crop. This year it will have from America 12,000,000 bushels more than last, if we take the extreme figures which any reputable authority has made for the really plentiful crop."

"It will have, as usual, what other countries supply, which is insignificant, but it will have 445,000,000 bushels less of its own crop and 50,000,000 bushels less from reserves. In short, America will have 120,000,000 bushels extra from America, and must consequently cut 678,000,000 bushels of wheat. Europe, therefore, will have a deficiency of wheat which the latter becomes a substitute, and is equally affected by deficiency in rye or wheat supply. When it is entirely certain that Europeans will have to import wheat to the extent of 1,000,000,000 bushels, and when the situation is aggravated by the partial failure of the potato crop, it is to be considered what prices they would pay for American wheat. The shortage in Europe being four times as large as American surplus, there is no doubt that the price of wheat will reach the highest figure ever known before this year is up and will exceed it by far before the new crops come in."

"Wheat will soon be over \$1.50, no matter how much farmers and speculators work to keep it down, and if we would advise those who can comprehend the situation to hold their wheat for \$1.50 and add for every month they keep it say five cents to the price. Hold your wheat. You cannot get left."

Way-Up Buildings.  
A building which has been planned in Chicago is to be the tallest building yet—as high as the Washington Monument. What does Chicago want with an Eiffel Tower?—Buffalo Express.

Chicago is to have a building as high as the Washington Monument. It will be used to illustrate the ascent of the Western mortgage as a sort of introductory for it in high life.—Lincoln Call.

The Chicago Odd Fellows put up their thirty-four-story building there may be expected to be a surplusage of goats in the lake city. Climbing up and down the thirty-three flights of stairs will undoubtedly replace the ancient favorite of the lodge-room in initiations.—Kansas City Times.

Chicago plans a building to be as high as the Washington Monument. A scheme like this was tried on the plains of Shinar, but it didn't work. Chicago won't get to heaven that way, but good people will rejoice to see her displaying an interest in that direction at all.—New York Evening Sun.

The craze for erecting high buildings in Chicago has reached such a point as to make the people of that city pause and consider whether they are drifting. In a limited city like New York there is no room to spread out upward, but Chicago is different. Her building ground is unlimited.—Bismarck Tribune.

The announcement that Chicago is about to erect a thirty-four-story building would seem to indicate that the climax of her crazy building boom had been pretty nearly reached. Chicago is a great city and will be a way be such, but she is clearly overdoing the building business, and will as certain as fate, pay the penalty for so doing.—Kansas City Journal.

Dress Reform.  
The dress reformers of Boston have decided to appear on the streets in short kilts skirts.—Lynch News.

Miss Kate Field's suggestion about knee breeches for women will not be thinking about. How are the sidewalks to be kept clean if there are no long dresses to sweep them?—Philadelphia Times.

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TENNESSEE celebrated his 242 birthday anniversary by publishing an appeal for \$200,000 to build a home for boys in memory of "Chinese Gordon."

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Worth Knowing.  
One-half the people that are born die before the age of 16.

There are 3,500,000 of people always on the seas of the world.

There are at least 10,000,000 nerve fibers in the human body.

It has been calculated that there are 200,000 families living in London on \$1 a week.

It takes about three seconds for a message to go from one end of the Atlantic cable to the other. This is about 700 miles a second.

## CURRENT COMMENT.

### For and Against.

If the question as to the Sunday opening of the Fair were put to popular vote, undoubtedly it would be decided in the affirmative.—New York Sun.

More harm would be done by closing it than by keeping it open. If it is open there will be a place for the crowds to go that will keep them out of mischief.—Kansas City Journal.

It is only proper that the World's Fair managers should give respectful attention to the appeals of the many excellent people who have asked them to close the Fair Sundays.—San Francisco Examiner.

If the Fair is too wicked to be open on Sundays it is too wicked to be open on Saturdays, and if the Puritans are to be consulted the Hebrews and Adventists will want to be heard next.—St. Joseph Herald.

The people who do not live in Chicago, and on whom the success of the Exposition mainly depends, have also some rights in the matter, and it would be well for them to speak out on the subject.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The workingmen of Chicago and nearby cities can see the great exhibition Sunday without entailing the double cost of the admission and loss of wages that would be the case on a week-day. Surely no harm could come to their spiritual welfare by so doing.—Terre Haute Express.

It is a queer fact that the Chicago saloonkeepers join hands with the Sabbath Union people in desiring that the World's Fair shall be closed Sunday. The Chicago saloons are open Sunday as well as the churches, and the saloonkeepers realize that the man who is attending the Fair will not miss any of his business.—Springfield Journal.

From the recent action of the World's Fair Commissioners on certain phases of the Sunday question it is quite certain that the ultimate decision will be that the Exposition shall be opened on Sunday, but that the machinery will be stopped—the idea being to allow the fair to be open on Sunday, and at the same time to get rid of actual work on that day as much as possible.—Baltimore American.

Is John Bull going to become a Turkey gobble?—Baltimore American.

Was the Mitylene occupation, after all, only a picnic party?—Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

When the Sicilian of Europe is at his worst a dose of English war ships proves an effective remedy.—Boston Traveller.

The island of Mitylene is elevated to the rank of a very large island and is a very visible chip on the British shoulder.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Things have come to a pretty pass if a party of British officers can't pop a few corks on a desert island without spreading a war-cloud over the whole firmament.—Minneapolis Journal.

If the British marines were landed at Sigi by due authority they can never be made to leave.—Richmond Dispatch.

That occupation of Mitylene is now reported to have been nothing more than an officers' picnic. The "ordnance" taken ashore consisted probably of champagne bottles—London and the Orientals—equivalents of clambakes.—New York World.

If the British had had squatted on an American island instead of a Turkish possession, how quickly Mr. Blaine would have seized his tail. Those good people who expect to see some twisting done as soon as Mr. Harrison shows up into the White House have no one to look to but the Czar.—Courier Journal.

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## 1880.

Has given us the knowledge of the requirements of the people of this section of the State, and we are prepared as never before to show you the most complete stock of

## GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Ever exhibited in Northern Michigan, at prices which we know will be satisfactory.

## Our Spring and Summer Styles

## DRY GOODS

Will be on hand in advance of the season, giving ample opportunity for careful selection.

## Our Grocery Department,

## Boots, Shoes and Clothing,

## Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

## Stoves and Ranges,

## Crockery and Glassware,

## Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c.,

Will be filled with Purest and Best Goods.

## HAY, OATS AND FEED, WOOD, COAL AND LUMBER,

## EVERYTHING IN LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES.

## AT THE PIONEER STORE

## SALL

# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

FOURTEEN Kansas babies have been named for Jerry Simpson so far. They were all born without socks.

CHICAGO is certain to pass New York in population, and the poor old town ought not to get so mad about it. It is as impotent to stop the growth of that great city as it is to build its monument to Grant.

THE French fictions about Emperor William are getting too wild to be believable. It would be a comfort, however, to think that the Parisian novelists had turned from the production of erotic fiction to the concoction of political lies.

TAKE down the tea cup as an emblem of gossip, and put the street corner in its place. Half the bad talk you hear originates on the street corners among the loafers. Women may afterward whisper it over their tea cups, but they do not originate it.

BLIND people rarely smoke. They say they cannot taste the smoke unless they see it. This almost proves the theory that if you blindfold a man in a room full of smoke, and put a lighted and an unlighted cigar in his mouth alternately he cannot tell the difference.

NO ONE will believe that your work is greater than your time. Your best friend is of the private opinion that you have all the time that is needed, and that it is your lack of ability that is to blame. If you must give an excuse, don't give that of having no time. No one will believe it.

THE light-weight champion among the powers of the earth is Switzerland, and she has just celebrated the 600th anniversary of her organization and capture of the belt. Long live the bantam, and long may the war keep her from France, Italy, and Germany.

THE report that Ben Butler had dropped dead on his yacht was quickly contradicted. He is hale and hearty at his home in Lowell. The rumor, however, will make an excellent advertisement for General Butler's memoirs, soon to be published. It beats the "farewell appearance" all hollow.

THE Shah of Persia, who for some months past, has been supposed to be dying, has waked up sufficiently to kill off one of his "regulating governors," Abdullah Khan, by putting him alive into hot water and boiling him until he was dead. May we respectfully inquire if this might properly be called "bollocution?"

THE Navy Department hurried cruisers to China to protect the American missionaries there. The missionaries might have done equally good work for the cause of humanity and saved a good deal of bother by going into the slums of almost any American city. However, there'd have been no romance in that.

IT now appears that the Russian heir-apparent either ran away or fainted, or both, when attacked by the little Japanese policeman at Tokio. The dispatches about his "heroism" were heroically doctored at Yokohama. This man will be a noble successor to the long line of fearless monarchs founded by the boy Romanoff.

EDISON prophesies that in thirty years houses will be both heated and lighted by electricity at a cost of less than \$30 a year. If Mr. Edison would discontinue prophesying good things for the distant future and resume somewhat the present cost of some little devices in daily use from which he is drawing large royalties he would be better appreciated.

PAVEL ZISKA is the rather odd name of a great man. Pavel has done a great deed for his sex. He has broken the ice in the matter of breach-of-promise litigation by suing Mary Augustine for \$5,000 for her refusal to keep her troth with him. Pavel should be honored and blessed wherever down-trodden man is maltreated and deceived by woman.

THE scarcity of eucrases in the land has been a great and grievous deprivation to the father and mother and uncles and aunts and dozens of neighbors who have, with generous self-abnegation, stood ready ever since the first blush of spring to take the baby to the show and see that nothing happened to the poor little darling while he enjoyed the entertainment.

THE cables are being worked to inform the American public that Patti's voice is still good and that she uses it with less effort than ever. As Patti is 52 years old, and her voice could not in the course of nature be as good as when she was younger, the cabled statements bear the impress of shrewd advertising for the next "farewell" tour.

THE World's Fair directors will do well to remember that many months must still intervene before the opening of the exposition, and that the value of privileges and concessions will be greatly enhanced between now and this time next year. Therefore no rights or privileges should as yet be contracted for. Let there be no jobbery or speculation in these concessions.

THE Empress of Austria, the Czarina, Queen Marguerite of Italy, the Queen-Regent of Spain, Queen Natalia of Servia, the Queen of Roumania, the Comtesse de Paris, and the Queen of Portugal are said to be inveterate cigarette smokers. Hereafter it will

be remembered of the American dudo that he had one distinguishing characteristic in common with really notable people.

WE read hard times because they bring numerous raffles of watches and shotguns. Every man who is a little hard up, who owns a watch or a shotgun, gets up a raffle, and if you don't patronize him, he will hate you forever. A ten dollar watch is usually raffled at fifty. Some of the fiercest hatreds in this country are due to the fact that some bold man refused to buy a ticket in a raffle.

SO THE old warship, or rather hull, Pensicola, is to be permanently established at Honolulu to prevent the British party from gaining control of that island. If the Pensicola doesn't fall to pieces or sink with all hands she may be formidable enough in appearance to exercise a wholesome influence, but in case of trouble it would be more dangerous to be behind her guns than in front of them.

TOO MANY people talk shop when they are away from their places of business. It is a good plan to look your prices and schemes up in the office when you close the office door at night. Your friends will enjoy your company better if you will let them forget that you are a lawyer, or that mackerel is advancing in price. You might as well wear a placard on your breast telling what your occupation is, as to be forever talking of it.

THERE is evidently some mistake in the dispatch to the effect that the Samoans must have been meant, for how can any people who only paid their kings about seventy-five cents a day support four sets of functionaries—English, American, German and Swedish—at an expense of many thousands of dollars a year? In a small way the occupation of Samoa is the partition of Poland over again.

YOU can often hear sensational news if you only go far enough from home. Guatemala newspapers are publishing the statement that the family of General Burrundia have won their case against the United States Government and will receive an indemnity of \$800,000. This sounds like a big item, and it would be if any part of it were true. There is no prospect that the Burrundias will receive any sum whatever from the American Government.

A NEW JERSEY man, who had caught a boatload of fish a day or two ago was just ready to pull for the shore when he fell overboard and was drowned. The boat remained right side up and the fish were saved to his family. So it goes. Let a man really catch a lot of fish and begin congratulating himself that he won't have to lie about it, and something is pretty sure to happen to him. These sad lessons ought to teach us not to strive against natural laws.

THE dress-reformers at Chautauqua have narrowed the needs of woman down to two lone garments and gravely announce that "it means nothing less than that the beauty line from the armpit to the ankle must be appreciated and insisted upon." Dear! Dear! This is decidedly risqué—and from Chautauqua, too! Ladies exhibiting the "beauty line" may perhaps be permitted to veil their faces, a la Turque—that is, if they are ugly.

ACCORDING to a summer novel, the hero "stood with the moon shining on his face. The white glare made him look more like a creature of antique granite than ever—hewn with a lost art. But the calm curves of his mouth were pulsing with the red torrents of youth, and under his lids the unmeasurable darkness of his eyes seemed crossed with flame." We didn't read any further, but we will bet a red banana that in another minute or two he took out a package of cigarettes and lit one. That is to say, if the novel is at all true to real life.

A LEARNED doctor in New York treated a patient who had a couple of pieces of bullet in his brain. It was proved the brain had been seriously lacerated, and according to the code recognized by the "regular" school this patient must die. But the doctor fixed him all right, and he is now about his usual occupations, apparently none the worse for the extra lead in his system. But, inasmuch as he did not die according to the code, that same instrument now steps in and prevents the doctor explaining to the world how he accomplished his task. The code is a big thing. If it can't kill it can at least minimize the doctor's skill.

WEavers of Human Destinies. What do you think the beautiful word "wife" comes from? It is the great word in which the English and Latin languages conquered the French and Greek. I hope the French will some day get a word for it instead of that of femme. But what do you think it came from? The great value of the Saxon words is that they mean something. Wife means "weaver." You must either be housewives or house-moses—remember that. In the deep sense you must either weave men's fortunes and embroil them, or feed upon and bring them to decay. Wherever a true wife comes, home is always around her. The stars may be over her head, the glowworm in the night's cold grass be the fire at her feet, but home is where she is, and for a noble woman it stretches far around her, better than houses coiled with cedar or painted with vermilion, shedding the quiet light for those who else are homeless. This, I believe, is the woman's true place and power.—Ruskin.

NO man knows how desperate a woman can look until he has seen her undertake to ride a bicycle.

## OUR LEADING CEREAL.

ITS CULTIVATION A GREAT INDUSTRY.

How Wheat Was First Introduced Into This Country—Rapid Development of Its Cultivation—Improved Machinery for Handling the Crop—Extent of Production in the United States.

American Wheat Fields. No sight is more satisfying to the farmer, who has toiled early and late at plowing, pulverizing and seeding, than a field of ripened wheat ready for the sickle. His accustomed eye can foretell almost to the bushel the prospective yield, and he knows that with wheat, as with men, the high, straight, stiff-necked heads, with all their show of bravado, hold not for him one-tenth the treasure that the swaying, bent heads hold.

There is no record of the introduction of wheat into the western hemisphere before the sixteenth century. Humboldt writes that a negro slave belonging to Cortez first brought it accidentally in rice into Mexico from Spain. Humboldt also saw at Quito an earthen vessel in which a monk was said to have brought from Ghent the first wheat sown in South America. The first harvest in the United States was from seed sown on the Elizabeth islands, Mass., by Gosnell in 1602, during his coast explorations. If he

could have seen the great development of western wheat production, and the immense wheat fields of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Washington and California, the first harvest in this new country would have seemed scant and unimportant. Though a small quantity was sown in Virginia in 1619, it was not until 1618 that there were many hundred acres under cultivation. In 1835, it is estimated that 64,000 bushels were raised in California. The cultivation of wheat was introduced into the State by the early missionaries; and, despite the rude machinery, wheat growing could have become quite extensive, had not the cold frost crowded out all efforts in agricultural lines. The first methods of grain-growing were crude enough. The plow was a crooked branch with a toe of iron; the beam was a straight branch lashed at one end to the plow and at the other to the yoke, which was a straight stick lashed behind the ears of the oxen by rawhide thongs. It simply scratched the surface of the ground; then the seed was sown broadcast and brushed in with the branch of a tree drawn twice over the ground.

In Ireland, a harrow made from a tree branch and lashed to the tails of horses was in use, until Parliament passed a law prohibiting this practice as cruel and inhuman to horses. From this primitive method, however, in California, grain often increased sixty- and one hundred fold. The harvest was carried to a threshing floor, which

Very little is known concerning the origin of wheat and its evolution from a mixture of small, round-seeded, grass-like plants. Dr. Candolle locates its activity in Mesopotamia, and concludes that it spread thence east into China and west into the Canary Islands. It was probably native to Asia

was made by mashing the ground, beating small lumps of seed into a pulp, which was inclosed with a high fence or wall. The grain was piled into this pen, and the seed trodden out by a band of mules. The use of headers in wheatfields began with a simple horizontal comb-shaped machine, which was pushed forward in front of the horse. This was used in Gaul in the eighteenth century, and was very much like those in use in Austria at the present time. Improved headers are now used in the dryer portions of California, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Dakota. The San Juan Valley, east of the Coast Range, may properly be called the home of the great combined harvester. This enormous machine, the drawing of which requires from fifteen to thirty horsepower, cuts a swath from sixteen to twenty-four feet wide. Those run by steam cut a swath from twenty-four to forty feet wide, and have been known to harvest 238 acres of wheat in three days. The old-fashioned header did not cut so simply cut and bind fifteen acres in a day, while the combined harvester cuts, threshes, cleans, and sacks it goes.

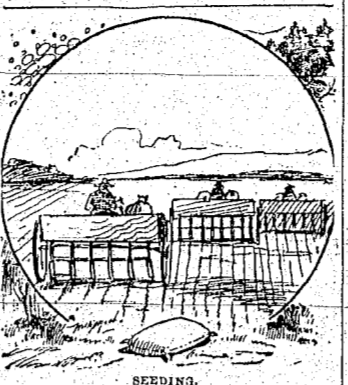
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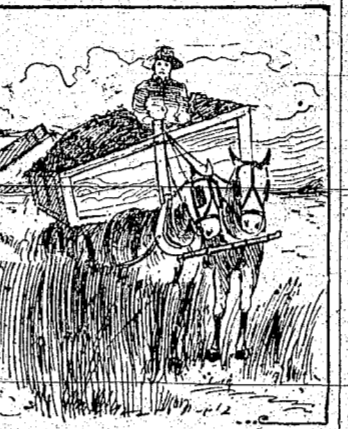
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River, northwestward to the Rocky Mountains, and includes an area of over 500,000 acres. The discovery of the wheat fields of California, though lacking much of the romance and glamour which naturally grew about the discovery of gold, has done quite as much to build up the State. The brown, barren



fields of the southern part were misleading, but by irrigation they have been made wonderfully productive, while around the Bay of San Francisco the winter rains and summer fogs afford sufficient moisture. When harvest time approaches the rivers are



A HEADER AT WORK.

dotted with sails, and from every part of the world ships are sent for cargoes of the California wheat, which is peculiar for its hardness and whiteness. It is so hard that it must be thoroughly wet before grinding, and the variety that produces a soft, common wheat, which will not touch it. It often remains in sacks, lying unopened for an open year or months at a time without injury. In 1835, it is estimated that 64,000 bushels were raised in California. The cultivation of wheat was introduced into the State by the early missionaries; and, despite the rude machinery, wheat growing could have become quite extensive, had not the cold frost crowded out all efforts in agricultural lines. The first methods of grain-growing were crude enough. The plow was a crooked branch with a toe of iron; the beam was a straight branch lashed at one end to the plow and at the other to the yoke, which was a straight stick lashed behind the ears of the oxen by rawhide thongs. It simply scratched the surface of the ground; then the seed was sown broadcast and brushed in with the branch of a tree drawn twice over the ground.

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101 bushels of the wheat from one acre in the Palouse district were shown. The wonderful fertility of many sections of this country and the almost unlimited tracts to be developed has led to an indifference on the part of farmers

to the use of fertilizers. The English farmer must be professional in a knowledge of the use of land stimulants. It is to make land—farmers are too apt to think of their fields in the light of producers, forgetting that they are consumers as well, and in many places were poor land and the use of lime, guano, gypsum and phosphates at a cost of perhaps \$10 per acre, would add a profitable increase.

The current belief that the great industry of wheat-raising is declining, and that the overproduction in India may seriously affect Western markets, finds support in facts as given in the most reliable statistics. The largest wheat production of the world was in 1887, when the combined aggregate of 1887 and 1888 exceeded that of the two preceding years by about 348,000,000 bushels. The average aggregate for the past six years, not including Poland, Finland, Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria, or Roumelia, is about 2,250,000,000 bushels. In 1890 the United States produced 309,000,000 bushels, or 30,900,000 bushels more than was produced in France the same year. The amount of wheat exported from India fell from 4,558,705 bushels in 1889 and 1887 to about half that quantity in 1889 and 1890.

Ancient Paper Mills. At Amalfi, a little village south of Naples, near a mountain stream, there are seven ancient paper mills. In one, rags were being beaten by hammers, whose handles were connected with the water wheel, just as was done 500 years ago. The rags, when hammered into stuff, were made into good wrapping paper by the help of a stuff-vat. The paper maker said that he made 100 kilograms of paper daily, and the miller and six girls were all the hands employed. In the other six factories writing paper was made in a similar manner, only one being supplied with a pulp machine. At Tivoli, a short distance from Rome, there were three paper mills of great age, and wire, tacks and cotton mills, built on the rocky precipitous banks of the Anio, a tributary of the Tiber, which affords an ample and continuous water power. The fall is 210 metres (about 700 feet), but was only utilized at the lower part, on account of the rocky steepness of the banks, until Italy brought about a revival of business by the help of modern machinery. A Roman stock company, the upper part of this excellent water power is reached. It is hoped to light Rome by electricity generated here by the water power and dynamo machines, and conducted to the city by cable. A new mill at this point is equipped with the newest German machinery, and manufactures thin straw paper at small cost. The machinery of the old mills is simple. One, which manufactures paper from wool pulp, has a grindstone, built after Velter's method, three presses and a sorting arrangement. In another, which bleached in stone cisterns with lime, taking three days in summer and four days in winter, the bleached straw is ground in an old hollandier and changed to pulp on a cylinder machine, the drying being left to the sun and air. Considerable crops of wheat and oats are raised in the mountainous regions and on the Roman Campagna, which enables the manufacturers to produce straw paper at cheap prices. A third mill makes wrapping paper of rags and old paper. There is no steam power in these factories, as the coal, which must be brought from England, is too expensive, and Tivoli has no railway. Three or four driving cylinders, one of which is a machine in the third mill, are heated by an oven directly beneath them, and the heat is conducted through lead pipes on either side of the cylinder, the pipes entering the chimney flue. The resin and dyes are dissolved and cooked in stone vats in the open air, protected only by a slight roof. This mill employs about 110 workmen, and makes from 300 to 800 kilograms of paper daily, and also produces some blotting paper. A man's wages are from seven to fourteen shillings a week, and a woman's five shillings.—Papier Zeitling.

When Gen. Butler Was Admitted. There are few lawyers in practice in Boston to-day who recall the beginning of Gen. Butler's legal career. One of these few is I. S. Morse, who, indeed, began the life of a lawyer on the very day that his client, Butler, was admitted to the bar. "Butler and myself," said Mr. Morse, "had each studied law for three years; lacking three months. We had studied in different offices in Lowell. If we had completed the three years' course of study it would not have been necessary to take an examination. I do not recall what judge it was to whom we applied to be examined, but I remember he asked why we wished to be examined at all when three months' study would secure our admission to the bar." Ben said: "We want to know whether we know anything or not."

"The next morning we went to the judge at the Merrimack House to be examined. It was my turn first. The judge had a lot of questions prepared, which I answered to the best of my ability. Then it was Ben's turn. When he came out I asked him how he got along, and he said, 'Hang it! He made me answer a lot of questions, but he would not tell me whether I had passed or not.' The next day the judge announced in court that we had passed the examination, and were entitled to admission to the bar. This was in 1840." Boston Advertiser.

Only One Chose to Be a Farmer. It is interesting to note the choice of pursuits made by the 136 students who were graduated during the recent commencement from the four colleges of Maine. One has chosen farming for an occupation; two each have chosen chemistry and the United States civil service, five journalism, seven mercantile pursuits, twelve engineering, thirteen the ministry, eighteen medicine, nineteen the law, thirty-three teaching, while twenty-four are undecided. The large proportion of these graduates to choose teaching and the small proportion to those business, are significant features of the showing. In the large universities the drift is very different. The fact that thirteen out of 136 chose the ministry proves that the "set" against the ministry is not so strong in the small as in the large colleges. At Yale, for example, this commencement only eleven out of a class of 187 chose the ministry. The pulpits are largely recruited these days from the small colleges.—New York Post.

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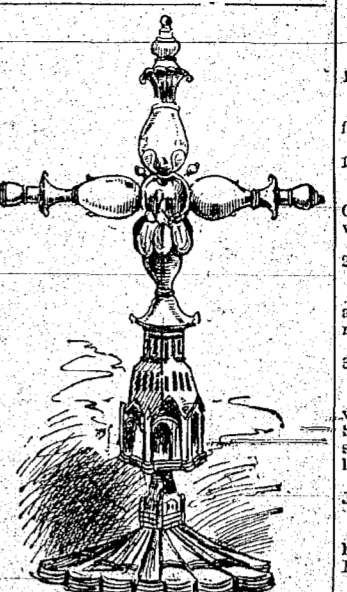
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## A CURIOUS CRUCIFIX.

Made from the Sword of an Old Spanish King.

In the days of early chivalry many a gallant knight hung up his sword in some favorite shrine, either as a token of gratitude, to fulfill a vow, or to show that he had renounced the



CRUCIFIX MADE FROM KING ALFONSO'S SWORD.

world. There it hung, rusting in its scabbard, telling to all eyes for what use it was formed and awakening the memory of the battlefields upon which it had flashed. But the keen blade of Alfonso X., a Spanish king of the eleventh century, has had another fate. When dying, he presented to the Cathedral of Santa Cruz, in Seville, the sword with which he had led his troops to victory upon many famous fields of conflict, and requested that it be transformed into a crucifix and preserved to commemorate his deeds. His request was complied with, and after many years the work of art which we illustrate was completed. It is still preserved in a convent at Seville, and is occasionally borne in solemn processions through the streets of that quaint old Spanish city.

The Girl's Revenge. Edith—My dear, I had more fun last evening than I ever had before. Some of my proposals have had a tinge of the ludicrous, but yesterday's was simply delicious. He was so in earnest; he pawed the air like a grizzly bear; he vowed great big cast-iron vows; and altogether was grand. Helen—Well, dear, you didn't accept, of course? Edith—Well, no, hardly, after what I have said; but he was so desperately in love I couldn't refuse him with a bang, and I wouldn't have dared say sister to him, so I said I would let him know to-day, but not to hope. Isn't it funny to feel you are the one and only chance of another's happiness?

Helen—Yes, dear; but it's a great responsibility. Edith—I know it is. I wonder what he'll do when I tell him he must forget me and learn to love another. I hope he won't do some stupid thing. Helen—By the way, dear, aren't you going to tell me who he is?

Edith—I don't think I ought to, do you? Helen—Well, I had a proposal yesterday afternoon, and if you will tell me who made yours, I'll tell you about mine.

Edith—All right. Mine was made by Jack Rivers. "Wh-a-a-a!" fairly screamed Helen; "Jack Rivers! The brute! the beast! the hypocrite! Why, he is the man who proposed to me yesterday, and I gave him the same answer that you did. I told him I would let him know to-day, and he was just as much in earnest with me, and he pawed the air like a grizzly bear, and he vowed vows and was altogether grand. Oh, this is too much."

Edith looked as if she had lost the power of speech for a moment. "A very good thing," she gasped. "Do you mean to say that?"

Helen—Yes; I mean to say that, he has proposed to both of us on the same day—made fools of us both on the same day, and probably thinks it a huge joke.

Edith (recovering, with a look of vengeance in her eye)—He must be punished. Helen—He shall be punished. Edith—There is but one way. He proposed to me, knowing he would be refused. Let us disappoint him; let us both accept.

Helen—But, Edith, you're crazy! Of course it would put him in an awful hole, but when you're engaged to a man, he thinks he has a right to that—is well, suppose he should try to kiss you?

Edith—Oh, we can postpone that. We will only be engaged to him twenty-four hours. He will worry himself to death in that time. And they did it, and Jack Rivers grew ten years older in that one day. The girls think they got even. So does Jack.—Truth.

He Was a Rebel Dog. The publication of the statement that the Germans are training dogs for war recalls the fact that a soldier of Col. Bowen's regiment in the Confederate army had a large dog which invariably accompanied him on any duty whatever and was as good as a companion. The dog was as ardent a rebel as his master, and somehow or other seemed to have a preternatural quick nose for a blue coat. When the man was on picket duty his dog was always nosing about some distance in the front, and if there were any Federals within half a mile he would find them out and bark. He never ventured to attack them, but like a cavalryman, took to the rear when an engagement was in progress, but after the battle was over he would reappear. The man was finally killed while on the picket line by going to a spring after water in spite of the warnings of the dog, and the men of the regiment tried to keep the animal quiet he went away. He had no spirit dog corps. His devotion was purely personal to his master.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

Lesson for Sept. 27—Quarterly Review.

Lesson 1. The Word Made Flesh. John 1:1-18.

Memory Verses: 11-13.

Golden Text: "The Word was made flesh and dwelt among us." John 1:14.

Lesson 2. Christ's First Disciples. John 1:29-42.

Memory Verses: 40-42.

Golden Text: "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world." John 1:29.

Lesson 3. Christ's First Miracle. John 2:1-11.

Memory Verses: 1-5.

Golden Text: "This beginning of miracles did Jesus in Cana of Galilee, and manifested forth his glory." John 2:11.

Lesson 4. Christ and Nicodemus. John 3:1-17.

Memory Verses: 14-17.

Golden Text: "For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." John 3:16.

Lesson 5. Christ at Jacob's Well. John 4:1-26.

Memory Verses: 13, 14.

Golden Text: "Whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely." Rev. 22:17.

Lesson 6. Christ's Authority. John 5:1-23.

Memory Verses: 24-27.

Golden Text: "All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth." Matt. 28:18.

Lesson 7. The Five Thousand Fed. John 6:1-13.

Memory Verses: 11-13.

Golden Text: "I am that bread of life." John 6:48.

Lesson 8. Christ, the Bread of Life. John 6:20-26.

Memory Verses: 33-35.

Golden Text: "Lord, evermore give us this bread." John 6:34.

Lesson 9. Christ at the Feast. John 7:31-44.

Memory Verses: 37-39.

Golden Text: "If any man thirst, let him come unto me and drink." John 7:37.

Lesson 10. The True Children of God. John 8:31-47.

Memory Verses: 33-36.

Golden Text: "For those who believe in me, they shall have the power to become the sons of God." John 1:12.

Lesson 11. Christ and the Blind Man. John 9:1-11 and 35-38.

Memory Verses: 35-38.

Golden Text: "I am that I know, that, whereas I was blind, now I see." John 9:25.

Lesson 12. Christ the Good Shepherd. John 10:1-10.

Memory Verses: 11-16.

Golden Text: "The good shepherd,

TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

TERMYSON at 52 is in good health, prosperous and content. The people of all lands salute the poet and wish he may live many more happy years.

You girls who are pretty, and only 10 and 17 years old, remember that a time is coming when you will not be so attractive and popular. There are many things you may do now to help you when you are plainer and older; don't neglect them.

A CHICAGO woman is heading an association which declares that two garments only are essential to woman's dress, but the dressmaker will probably go on with her business just the same—Dress reform, somehow, doesn't seem to reform.

If women would learn how to make better tea and coffee, there would be less occasion for them to fight the liquor question. And while they are turning their eyes to domestic reform, bad bread has sent as many men to the penitentiary as gambling.

A SUCCESSFUL Boston publisher was formerly a druggist. In the present state of the publishing trade it must be an inestimable advantage to know exactly what disinfectant will best destroy the noxious qualities of the latest translation from the French.

A VOLCANO in active operation has been discovered in Washington. This refers to the State of Washington. The volcano in the city of that name will not begin to erupt until December, but when it does get under way it will greatly outdo its Western rival.

The observant Boston Herald has found that a person's character may be read by his elbow. But bless you that is not half the story. You can even tell a man's politics by his elbow—that is to say, if he's out at the elbow you know very well that his party is not in.

He who has respect for the opinions of others is the safest member of society. When a man becomes indifferent to what others think of him, he is in a fair way to lose all self-respect, and that lost, he is an unsafe man. It becomes every man to strive to merit the good opinion of society.

We are pretty well supplied with Jacks in this country. There are Jack the Ripper and Jack the Peep and Jack the Kisser, not to mention various and sundry jackasses with more or less leg formation. Now all we need is a Jack the Wood Sawyer to equip us for the coming cold season.

The situation in Europe is really growing serious. The price of snappage in Germany has risen to 3 marks per hectoliter. The German authorities must be aware how it interferes with the necessities of the people. If snappage goes up much higher something is likely to happen.

It is all very well to promenade the deck of the Atlantic racer and bet she'll scale down to the Majestic's time, but the boys that saw the wood and get no fame out of it are the stokers. It is not always the major general that wins the battle; it's the grimy, stalwart unknowns that serve the guns.

GENERAL BUTLER not only did not die on his yacht, as was reported, but was not even on board that vessel. Benjamin has not been filling a large place in the public eye lately, but everybody would regret his demise. He is too picturesque a citizen and of too unique individuality to be willingly spared.

The versatile exchange editor has started a paragraph on the rounds to the effect that the last descendant of the Maid of Orleans died recently in France. The exchange editor reads history, but he reads it paragonically and does not worry over an occasional Hibernicism. Besides, the exchange editor, like other mortals, is entitled to some amusement.

A FURIOUS drunken Chicago brute chased his wife up stairs, brandishing a hatchet, but she escaped him by jumping out of the second-story window. In court he stated that he was a victim of his wife's violent temper, and his fine was suspended on condition that he would behave himself. The quality of mercy appears to have been badly strained in this case.

Never invite a friend to dinner unless you intend to have something very good to eat. He may tell you not to go to any trouble in cooking for him, but he does not mean it. People seldom mean the polite things they say. The dinner is what he is coming for. It will be a disappointment to him unless you give him something better than he can get at home.

This committee of investigation of the Psychical Society has found a young woman in Boston who by means of psychic force can lift a chair with a person in it from the floor to a table without touching it. That is one pretty good test, but after all there is not as much practical ability in lifting chairs around as there might be in lifting—well for example, a Boston mortgage.

Some of the most successful dramas recently presented on the American stage deal with the days when the wild throbs of the war-drum thrilled the hearts of a whole people and the smoke of three million muskets obscured the light of the sun. In mimic warfare the Blue and the Gray strut the stage and, forgetful of past

disensions and mindful only of a common glory, the North and the South alike applaud.

DR. IRELAND, in his "Life and Times of Andrew Jackson," says that the ancestors of General Jackson on both sides were Scotch-Irish and that they had all been for generations Protestant in religion. He further tells us that both the General's parents were Presbyterians; that his wife was a Presbyterian, and he was always a Presbyterian on general principles himself. About 1840 he joined the church and died in that faith.

The Crown Prince of Italy threatens to smash the royal conventionalities into smithereens by marrying a pretty little English girl whom he loves. This makes an American sovereign feel like patting him on the back, and it may make the Italian sovereign feel like doing the same sort of thing, only with more vehemence, and if the Crown Prince will refer to his map of Italy he will see that it is shaped significantly like a big boot.

AN American who saw the German Emperor at the theater in London says he looks much more like a man than his uncle, the Prince of Wales, does. Well, he is much more like a king. Indeed, he is a good deal more king, but if this profoundly impressed American will not tell us what a king—a typical king—really looks like we shall know whether he has in mind the fierce, theatrical chap in the purple tugs on the stage or the very meek and humble-looking king of clubs.

EVERYTHING seems to point to the fact that France and Russia have practically agreed upon a defensive and offensive alliance. But what an incongruous combination it is. France stands for the most advanced modern governmental ideas of any European nation. It is the very antithesis of Russia, which groans under the weight of a semi-barbaric, autocratic rule that is an eyecore to modern civilization. That a lasting combination can be continued between the two seems hardly probable.

AN Augusta citizen suggests in the Lewiston Journal that it would be a good scheme "to set up a lumber mill at Chicago as part of our Maine exhibit at the Columbian Exposition. If we could set out a boom on the lake and have a lot of river drivers' houses and men working the boom and chute, it would be a great thing, Maine is a lumber and pulp-mill State, and we ought to advertise." The first little storm that came along would paralyze the whole Maine exhibit. Lake Michigan is no millpond.

It is reiterated in the New York Truth that while the young German Kaiser was watching a battle between some Russian cavalry, he asked the Czar for permission to take charge of one side. It was granted, and the Kaiser proposed to show the Russians what a real soldier, who was not a shop-keeper or a tailor, could do. While he was following Rule 33 in his book on tactics, the Russians surrounded his army and he was captured. It is said he went to his tent and would not come out for the rest of the day.

PROF. FELIX ADLER's proposition to appoint a board of judges with power to decide at what stage a physician might with propriety kill off a suffering patient opens up great realms of possibilities and of argument. Of course there are lots of people—and not all of them invalids in any manner of speaking—who would be better off dead. But at the same time it is an open question as to the right of any physician to administer a convenient and comforting potion looking to their removal. If a man's sufferings are unbearable one might be excused in leaving a couple of morphine pills around loose, but it's rather against nature that an outside party should administer them.

It is a pity that grown people cannot be sent to school, like children, and sharply reprimanded. Grown people there are who pursue a foolish course in a community for years, and there is no one to point out their folly. Could they be sent to school, the teacher would point out their mistakes, and punish them if there was no immediate improvement. People are quick to notice the mistakes of others, but they say nothing to the face of those they would criticize. If a child is petulant, or greedy, or whiny, or rough, or noisy, there are two or three members of the family to point it out. Grown people would be better off if their follies could be discussed in the same open and candid manner.

A Boy's Education.  
Every craft has its comic initiation ceremony. The printer's apprentice is introduced to that rare specimen, the type-case, and sent out to borrow a nonpareil shooting-stick. The new Western Union messenger used to be dispatched to buy a pint of pigeon's milk. The barber's boy receives a commission to procure some strap-on. "A kid came in here to-day," said a Buffalo barber. "He bore a note requesting me to give the bearer some strap-on. We took him into the bathroom. One of the men held his hands, and his heels, while I applied a strap where it would do the most good. He went away cursing and throwing stones. We don't know who sent him to us, and probably never will know, but he evidently worked in a barber shop, so we did our plain duty by him."

An optimist is a man who thinks himself as good as he can possibly be, and a pessimist is a man who thinks his neighbors are as bad as they can possibly be.

## FASHION'S FALLACIES.

WHAT EVERYONE WEARS MUST BE THE THING.

A Great Variety of Seasonable Materials to Choose From—Lace Jackets—Are Very Popular—The Proper Dress for Dinner Parties—A Strikingly Beautiful Calling Costume in Mauve Silk.

One Woman's Views.

IFTER all, says our New York fashion writer, it's a great consolation to get away from a hot weather, even if it does mean wearing those gauzy and cobwebby textures so much praised by the poets as enrapturing our eyes like the fleecy clouds, and to get back to cool days again when a glove-fitting tailor-made dress feels so delightfully comfortable, and the glow of health may be worn upon the cheek without bringing on a perspiration with it. The poetic, picturesque, and æsthetic girl may regret the passing of summer days, but the thoroughly stylish woman, who knows the possibilities of Paris, goes, bang, and bones, victorious, to the coming of the cool crisp autumn days, with their crystal atmosphere so admirably adapted to bring out in strong relief all the graceful lines of a perfectly fitting gown. And, speaking of perfect costume, it is surprising how few women succeed in dressing with perfect good taste for the street. They may have no difficulty with their dinner dresses, ball dresses or reception dresses, but the very moment they step upon the sidewalk, the artist and educated eye discovers that something is lacking in style or make-up, that there is manifestly a tendency to overdress or to violate

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STRIPED SILK DINNER DRESS.

netting. There is a small plastron of the tulle with a feather collar, having a long bow of white ribbon somewhat at the side.

In my last illustration you will find a spirited reproduction of a strikingly beautiful calling costume in mauve silk, beautiful not only as an artistic combination of color, but from the standpoint of pleasing originality. The bottom of the skirt is ornamented with chenille fringe, headed by a band of scalloped garniture. The basques also have a double row of the chenille fringe which run down till they meet a third band of the fringe on the bottom. The corsage is light-fitting and has revers and contour, the latter being fastened at the back with a rosette. The entire corsage, sleeves and basques are covered with chenille netting, and there is a jabot of the chenille.

One cannot fail to note that many of the prettiest autumn costumes are exceedingly simple in make, it being the manifest intent of the designers to gain effect by contrast in color or by some elaborate trimming of lace or garniture. The insertion garniture with long points on each side is very flexible and readily adapts itself to a variety of shapes, but is more especially novel in application when used to cover completely a corsage or deep belt. Many of the lace and fancy garniture rakes extend down the front, and sometimes the back, as a pointed plastron which gives a very dressy effect, but many plain corsages have insertions laid on the outside and they appear, to all intents and purposes,

as a specially made yoke and plastron combined.

AN Androscoggin County woman, says the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, will have to take animals to the city market. She had two cats, one named "Dot," and the other "Christopher Columbus." One day a little bird flew into the house in a dying condition, and C. C. was about to seize it, when the mistress interposed, and putting the still warm body into a box, buried the bird at the foot of an apple tree. Christopher followed and looked longingly at the box and then went away where he was not seen for some time. Only Christopher—witnessed the burial, yet an hour after, going out to look at the grave, she found Dot had dug up the box and Christopher was dug about to devour the dainty morsel. Now, if Christopher Columbus didn't go to Dot, and say, "Mother, there is a little bird buried under that apple tree; get it for me, please," how did Dot know a bird was there?

The London correspondent of the New York Times says the Russian persecution of the Jews has only begun. Last week a warning was confidentially circulated among leading Hebrews in London, that the emergency will soon arise which will claim from them the literal Scriptural title of their possessions to save Israel from Russia from extinction. They are admonished that this title will mean not a tenth of their income merely, but of their capital. It is further stated that the great Jewish bankers of St. Petersburg and Moscow and the big Jewish merchants in Riga, Revel and Odessa are making hasty arrangements to settle their affairs and get out of the country.

ENGLAND is following the American idea that a bar-room is not a necessary adjunct to the halls of legislation. If the law-making machine can not run without bar-room lubricants it should shut down and not run at all.

lest when we see others in the same predicament.

My third illustration pictures a very pretty dinner dress—a Pekin silk, gray-blue on a white ground made up over white tulle, princess-form, with a white and gray-blue corsage. While this gown may seem to be a very simple one, yet it is in reality quite complicated. You must first make up the foundation, place it on a dress form and then construct the costume upon it in order to get the correct arrangement of the stripes, which are in some places straight and some bias. The back breadth is fan-pleated and there is a multitude of pearls which extend to the middle of the back. The sleeves are of gray-blue silk covered with white tulle



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SOMEONE claims to have discovered that Sarah Bernhardt is of American birth. If this project is not alighted in the bud France will be trying to shove off Zola on us next.

## THE JOKER'S BUDGET.

TESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Didn't Mean It—Force of Habit—At a Ball Game—Indulgence, Etc., Etc.

DIDN'T MEAN IT.

Jon Jones—You are really pretty, Miss Brown, but your sister is very homely. Miss Brown—My sister wouldn't like to hear you say that. Jon Jones—Oh, you mustn't mind me. I never mean what I say.—[Yankee Blade.]

FORCE OF HABIT.

Blushing Girl—Yes, Dick, my heart is in your keeping. Young Baggamoney—My own darling! Er—want a check for it?—[Chicago Tribune.]

AT A BALL GAME.

Novice—Which one of the players do you call the catcher? Chronic—That fellow with a mask on, that just called out "foul."

Novice—Why, I was given to understand that was the umpire. Chronic—Some people call him that, but he's really the catcher; he catches all the abuse of the "rooters."—[Boston Courier.]

INDULGENCE.

Stan-de-Rowade—May I see you home? May Knott (good naturedly)—Yes; you may want me to start.—[Puck.]

QUITLESS.

"I hear you played the cornet at the concert."

"No. I sent a substitute."

AN ANCIENT WRANGLE ENDED.

"Well, I'll acknowledge that we're both black," said the Pot to the Kettle, after consideration. "Does that suit you?"

"Yes, I'm sooted, if you are."

PATERNAL MINISTRATIONS.

Young Husband—Amy, what makes that baby yell in that way?

Young Wife—His teeth, dear.

Young Husband—Oh, if that all I'll run down till they meet a third band of the fringe on the bottom. The corsage is light-fitting and has revers and contour, the latter being fastened at the back with a rosette. The entire corsage, sleeves and basques are covered with chenille netting, and there is a jabot of the chenille.

HOW SHE KNOWS HIM.

"Harry," said a Fort street wife to her husband, "I want a hundred dollars."

"A hundred what?" exclaimed the husband.

"Dollars," she replied, calmly.

"What for?"

"Oh, a whole lot of things."

"Um—um," he hesitated. "I guess I shall have to check your extravagance, my dear."

"Do," she smiled, "and make it payable to my order, please."

He collapsed then and there.—[Detroit Free Press.]

PREFERRED THE SMOKING.

"That man was in the best of humor when he climbed on the cubic car. He was smoking a cigar. Now and then he would lift the seed Havana from his lips and strike up two or three bars of a song."

A woman sat by his side, fidgeting under the smoke and fairly rebelling at the song. All the passengers suffered, but they suffered in silence till at length the happy man struck up:

"Oh, Genevieve, sweet Genevieve," when the woman interrupted:

"Oh, smoke—smoke," she cried impatiently. "I would rather snuff your cigar than listen to your song."—[Chicago Herald.]

EXECUTIVE CAUTION.

Mother (horried)—What did you let that young Skipkins kiss you for?

Daughter (meekly)—For only two minutes, mamma, and then I told him it was time to stop.—[Detroit Free Press.]

SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT.

Ethel—Miss Wabash is quite aristocratic, isn't she?

Maud—But her complexion is quite lightly toned.

GENUINE ADMIRATION.

Miss Yellowleaf—The older one gets, the prouder she is, the more one knows.

Miss Freshleaf—What an immense amount you must know, Miss Yellowleaf!

A COMMON SENSE ANSWER.

Teacher—What sort of a sign was it that the "stiff-necked generation" were seeking for?

Pupil—If they had stiff necks they were probably looking for a drug store sign.

RESULT OF HOTEL BILLS.

She—The days are growing shorter now, aren't they?

He—Yes, and so am I.—[Munsey.]

WILL FARE WELL NOW.

Jack (after a quarrel)—Miss Bellows, farewell.

Cora—Thanks! I think I'll have a chance to fare well after getting rid of you.

A TREE BILL.

The man can whistle, quoth uncle John, who knows not poverty a ill.

But he's not so blithe when his money is gone.

And his creditors send their bills.

When the pocket is empty the heart is sad.

And a burden is on the mind.

And it isn't easy to whistle, my lad, when you cannot raise the wind.

—[Boston Courier.]

## A BIT OF PHILOSOPHY.

Little drops of printer's ink, A little to display, Make our merchant princes, With all their big parade.

Little bits of stinkiness—

Discarding printer's ink—"Baste" the man of business, And sees his credit sink.

SARCASM.

Kind Hearted Party—You look ill, my friend; what distresses you?

Ravenous Rufferty—Me food; I had chicken salad an' ice cream for breakfast.—[Drake's Magazine.]

HER PRICE.

Husband—When the tailor comes for that suit of mine to be mended, I want you to let him have it.

Wife—But I should think you would let me mend them. It is so much cheaper.

Husband—No, it isn't. The last time you mended my clothes it cost me \$50 for a new dress for you.—[Clothier and Finisher.]

A CONSIDERATE OFFICIAL.

A stranger on the platform of a New York elevated road was leaning out, looking for the approaching train, when the man who turns the crank of the ticket box called out:

"Hello, there! You'll tumble down into the street, and then there will be another infernal fuss in the papers about it."—[Cass Sitings.]

TOP SLASOY.

Simmons—You seem at odds with Miss Figg.

Thimmons—Yes; on account of her disgusting addiction to slang.

"Slang?"

"So I said. You see, I asked her to marry me, and she said 'Rats.'"—[Indianapolis Journal.]

AGE MAKES A DIFFERENCE.

College avenue has a lot four years of age who but lately passed out of her third year. Meeting her the other day, a young man said:

"My, Bessie, how pretty you're getting!"

"Oh, I know it," was the innocent response.

"I thought you didn't like to be called pretty?" she said.

"Yes, but I'm so sorry that I may have been; but then I was only four years old!"—[Indianapolis News.]

AN ADVANCE REPELLED.

Dead broke—Cashleigh, you are my best friend. I would bank on you every time.

Cashleigh—Well, I don't want you to bank on me any more until you return that last ten dollars I lent you.

RETRIBUTION.

"And your aunt didn't leave you anything after all?"

"Not a cent. She overheard me call her an old cat a short time before her death."

"How did she leave her money?"

"She left it to fund an institution for the cure of homeless cats."—[Detroit Free Press.]

THE PRODIGAL SON.

The wayward young man, broken in health, had gone to the far Southwest to recuperate. He was in jail at Tombstone.

In the loneliness of his cell he sat down and wrote as follows:

DEAR FATHER—I have picked up some fresh slugs. I came out here, but I am still confined to my room. Please send me \$100, etc., etc.—[Chicago Tribune.]

A MOMENT'S INDISCRETION.

Count Spanghetti—Will you not let a me have one lock-a your hair?

Miss Sussone—Certainly, Count. Cut it yourself.

The Count (absent-mindedly)—Shampoo?

AN AGREEMENT OF OPINION.

"What do you think of married life?" asked the heckepoked man, addressing the youthful bridegroom.

"Bliss is no name for it," said the young husband, enthusiastically.

"You are right," said the heckepoked man gravely. "Bliss is no name for it."—[New York Press.]

HASN'T THE CASH.

She—Now I want to wear the engagement ring at the next ball. Please let me have it on time.

He—O, they have already told me they would let me have it on time.—[Life.]

THE FASHIONABLE TRAIN.

"There is a sign at the railroad crossings which reads: 'Look out for the locomotive when the bell rings.'"

"Yes?"

"There should be one something like it at the corners of our streets."

"You think so?"

"Yes. Look out for the train when the woman comes along."—[New York Press.]

PRUDENT JESSE.

Jack—Don't you think we would get along on \$25 a week; \$8 for the rent, \$10 for the table, \$4 for the servant and \$3 for a rainy day.

Jessie—Yes, provided it didn't rain very often.

THE OWL HEED.

My friend, the owl, with his big round eyes.

Says never a word.

That has yet been heard.

But hoots at our follies in mild surprise.

The things he can't tell (here his secret lies).

He doesn't disclose.

And every one knows.

That thousands of men aren't half so wise.

—[Washington Post.]

## The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 24, 1891.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

### POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Actors are ordinarily in far more danger of being murdered than of becoming murderers. It is notable that M. B. Curtis ("Sam" of Posen"), who is held for the murder of a policeman at San Francisco, had retired from the stage before he assumed this new and dangerous role.

It has suddenly been discovered that the reciprocity clause contained in the McKinley tariff bill, emanated from President Harrison and was a product of the Maine statesman's fertile brain. It is possible the democratic press has been abusing Blaine all this time without cause?—*Det. Tribune.*

It rarely happens that the people of any State have such a chance as is now offered the people of Ohio to knock out by a single blow two such absurd and dangerous follies as the twin Democratic doctrines of free trade and free silver. It is the enthusiasm with which McKinley and Sherman are being greeted counts for anything the people of Ohio appreciate their opportunity.—*Boston Journal.*

Commissioner of Pensions Baum, replying to a recent letter says the Pension Office is now adjudicating an average of 30,000 claims per month and that "I have set the Office to the task of issuing 350,000 certificates during the present fiscal year, which will be an increase of 100,000 certificates over the work of the last fiscal year, and the work of that year showed an increase of nearly 100,000 certificates over any previous year." How does that tally with democratic stories of intentional delay in the Pension Office?

Yankee ingenuity is proverbial. Already we are beginning to improve on English methods in the manufacture of tin plate. For centuries the English tin makers have used tallow largely at one step of the process. An American manufacturer has found that cottonseed oil is preferable in many respects to tallow. Cottonseed oil is cheaper, and its use in the tin industry now growing up in this country will make an additional market for this important Southern product.—*Toledo Blade.*

Opinions differ as to whether Congress should join the \$5,000,000 which the board of managers of the World's Fair will ask for, or whether it should appropriate it outright, but it is practically unanimously in favor of the Fair getting all the money necessary to make it the greatest success in the world's history, whether it be \$5,000,000 more or \$2,000,000 more. When this country starts out to ent a spurge in any direction it is quite wealthy enough to be lavish in its expenditures. The Columbian Exposition is to be no cross-road affair but a grand exhibition of the progress of America since its discovery.

We have received a pamphlet entitled "Information and Advice Relating to Patents" C. A. Snow & Co., well-known Patent Attorneys of Washington, D. C. It contains directions for procuring patents and the cost of the same in the United States and foreign countries, information about the registration of trade marks, copyrights, caveats, and designs; also abstracts of court decisions in patent cases, and much other matter of interest to inventors, patentees, manufacturers and others interested in patents. It will be mailed free to anyone addressing C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

Yesterday a southern tough assailed a member of the Georgia legislature and grandson of the late President Tyler because he voted against a house for ex-confederate soldiers. The assault was committed under very much the same circumstances as that made on Senator Sumner by another "tough" in the disguise of a southern gentleman; but the motive was at bottom the same—an attempt to regulate legislation by the blade. A few months since a southern paper, even at this late day, attempted to justify Brooks' assault on Sumner. It would be interesting to see how it will treat this attack.—*Det. Journal.*

Mr. Thomas H. Dudley, late United States consul at Liverpool, brings from England the news that the members of the Golden Club, as individuals, will contribute a large sum to be used in Ohio in the effort to down McKinley. There can be no question that the British manufacturers are actively interested that McKinley shall be defeated, simply because he is the champion of an economic system which builds up American manufactures and hence is detrimental to British industries. So it appears that we have not only to fight the Democrat in Ohio this year, but the corrupting power of British gold as well.—*Toledo Blade.*

## Tin Plate Made in America of American Materials, Arrived in Chicago.

Corded up on the sidewalk in front of No. 231 Lake street Saturday afternoon was just one car load of proof in fact that tin plate is manufactured in America and of American materials.

In oblong boxes, each containing 120 sheets of roofing plate, was the first consignment of a very large order recently given by the firm of Johnson & Co. The plate was made in Pittsburgh by the Laufman Company, and is said to be a better quality than the English plate. Speaking of the manufacture of tin plate yesterday Mr. Johnson said:

"The day has gone by when it can be said that we Americans cannot manufacture our own tin plate. There are now in Pittsburgh three establishments engaged in the manufacture of tin plate. In one the pure plate is manufactured, and in the other two what is known as the lead plate is made exclusively. The lead plate is dipped into a solution of pure lead and tin. It is superior as a roofing plate.

"Wholesalers of this plate are competing with those that handle the foreign plate, and beating them in price. For instance, one box of the American plate, containing tin sufficient to cover a surface of 435 square feet, sells for \$1.25 cents less than the same amount of the imported article.

"It is as good quality? Certainly; it is better than any made in England. In that country the manufacturer uses a palm oil dip, which leaves the surface greasy and dirty. The American manufacturer uses another oil, known to him, and the result is a sheet that takes solder better and makes a better seam than that on which the palm oil is used.

"It is only a matter of a few years when an importation of tin in any shape will be unknown. All that is necessary now is to get the tariff out of the fostering care.

"Less than twenty years ago we were importing our galvanized sheet iron, and were told that it could not be manufactured in this country. Then we paid 15 cents per pound for it. The tariff was raised and the price began to sink. Now it is sold from 4 to 5 cents per pound, and our manufacturers have improved the quality.

"It will be the same way with tin. A few years ago we were importing and excellent article of tin plate. The foreign manufacturer, however, has allowed the quality to deteriorate, and it remains for the American to manufacture a good plate. It can and will be done. We have tin in great quantities, and the capitalists are awakening to the fact that a new field for investment has been opened.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

### New York Republicans.

The state convention of New York Republicans at Rochester gave strong promise, by the harmony of its deliberations and the excellence of its platform, of a sweeping triumph in the Empire state next November. The nomination of Hon. J. Stoughton Passett for governor is a good one, and was dictated by sound political policy.

The platform is in all respects a splendid one. The silver plank is the same in tenor as that of the Ohio Republicans, but worked much better than the latter. It brings out clearly the reason for commending the silver legislation of 1890, as will be seen by the following, which is the New York plank in full:

"The act of July 14, 1890, provides for the purchase of the silver product of American mines and issuing of new treasury notes protected by a reserve of 100 cents worth of silver for every dollar issued. We commend this policy of maintaining gold and silver at parity, the treasury notes for silver to be kept at par with gold. The voice of New York is emphatic against any degradation of the currency, and demands with President Harrison 'every dollar issued by the government, whether paper or coin, shall be as good as every other dollar.'

The New York Republicans go into the campaign united, under a competent and worthy leader, and with a platform of principles, which every honest voter can support. From such conditions victory is easily presaged over the Democrats, torn by a factional fight, and not agreed on matters of vital import.

The correspondent of the Associated Press, who recently visited the industrial centers of Germany and ascertained facts of considerable interest to American workingmen, has now been making a tour of Great Britain. He states that one of the leading tin plate manufacturers said:

"Oh, yes, our Yankee cousins can make tin plate; they are making it now, in fact. But the question is, will it pay them to make it? It is unlikely that private ventures will go in extensively for tin plate manufacture, when a Presidential election, or indeed many other things, may at once upset the new tariff entirely and ruin their chances of establishing a profitable industry."

In other words, the hope of the British tin plate manufacturers for retaining the American trade and preventing the establishment here of "a profitable industry" is in the success of the Democracy in the next Presidential election.—*New York Press.*

## WASHINGTON LETTER

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18, '91.

The President has been given little opportunity to do anything except to receive callers since his return to Washington, although many of his callers have dropped a word or two that may prove useful in connection with the filling of certain important vacancies. It is said that gentlemen interested in the appointments to the circuit, or as some call it, the Appellate Court, judges have been told, that it was useless for them to bother the President now, as he will not take up the appointments until just before Congress meets, there being other things requiring more immediate attention. There is a vacancy on the bench of the Court of Claims, which meets on the 25th inst., that will probably be the first one filled. Then there are the two vacancies in the Interstate Commerce Commission, which have resulted in practically crippling the commission; they will probably come next. Then comes the re-organization of the cabinet, which the retirement of Secretary Proctor and Attorney-General Miller will make necessary. The latter has not been officially announced, but there is little doubt of his having accepted a place on the bench of the new Circuit Court, for the District, which will take in Indiana.

The democrat, who can enthuse over the nomination of Flower for Governor by his party in New York has not made his appearance in Washington, where everybody knows, that Flower owes every nomination, or political preferment of any sort, that he has ever received, to a liberal expenditure of cash. His nomination shows, that however the democratic party in Ohio may stand on the tariff, the New Yorkers in the party do not object to a man, who as a member of the House committee on Ways and Means, got as many of his democratic friends protected by the McKinley Bill as he could.

Gov. Campbell has made an appeal to the members of the National Democratic Committee, for money and speakers, with which to meet the enthusiasm of the Ohio republicans, and he has received some money, and the committee has promised to send him a lot of Speakers to keep him try to make at least a show of carrying on an active campaign. It is common to find democrats, who admit that Campbell hasn't the slightest show, but that they believe in keeping up the fight, because they hope, that the Farmer's Alliance fight on Senator Sherman may result in giving the democrats control of the legislature. On the contrary, no republican, who has been in Washington since the campaign opened, has expressed the remotest doubt of republican success.

The Postmaster-General is very well satisfied with the reception his circular letter requesting county-seat postmasters to visit the postoffices in their counties and report upon their condition, has met with. He has already received more than 300 replies, and in four-fifths of them the postmasters gladly accepted the work in exactly the lines suggested by Mr. Wanamaker, and a few of them have already made their reports. About one-fifth of the number were willing to undertake the work with some modification, entirely acceptable to the Postoffice department, and only a few declined outright and they all say that it is "because" they have no assistant that they are compelled to do so. Mr. Wanamaker is surprised and very much pleased to note that many democratic postmasters have entered into the thing with the same enthusiasm as the republicans, and he is confident, that it will result in greatly improving the service in small postoffices.

Secretary Foster at a conference with the World's Fair High Commissioners of Great Britain and Germany told those gentlemen, that the United States Government would do all things in its power to dispose of all difficulties in the way of foreign exhibits resulting from the tariff laws and that every possible evidence of good will and desire to promote the interests of foreign exhibits would be given. "This fair," said the Secretary, "is not local to Chicago, is not local to the United States, but is strictly a world's fair in celebration of an event, in which all nations are interested. Properly America is arranging the matter, but all the nations of the earth have a proprietary interest in the celebration. In every case, where the tariff laws seem to interfere with foreign exhibits, the Treasury department will make the most liberal construction of the law, and where this is not sufficient, Congress will be asked to pass special acts to destroy any discriminating regulations of the tariff." The foreign commissioners were much pleased with what Secretary Foster told them, as it was a confirmation of what had been told them at home by Hon. Benj. Butterworth, member of the committee which has just returned from a visit to Europe in the interest of the fair. Later the distinguished foreigners paid their respects to the President.

Ed. Hines, a well-known crook, came to town Thursday, filled up with "bug juice", stole a pair of pants from Saling, Hanson & Co., and Justice Woodburn gave him 30 days at Detroit.

## HALLO!

## HALLO!!

"A," Do you know??

"B," What?

"A," That D. B. CONNER has returned from below, where he bought a new and full stock of CHOICE GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS!

But this is not all, but you ought to get the prices on his GRAY, GRAIN AND OTHER FEED

You will be surprised at the lowness of prices on all his different lines of Goods, so much so, that you will at once be convinced where your money will go the farthest.

Do not forget the place. It is at the store of

D. B. CONNER,

Grayling Michigan.

IF YOU WANT

A LUMBER WAGON

ROAD WAGON, OR

CARRIAGE?

REAPER, OR MOWER OR DRILL?

PLOW, OR HARROW OR CULTIVATOR?

OR ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS?

CALL ON

O. PALMER, Grayling, Mich.

### General Purpose Sheep.

The Rural and Stockman is asked which is the best general purpose sheep. The answer depends entirely upon the circumstances. There are only two main purposes of sheep, which are to grow wool and produce mutton. Now all sheep do that. But one breed of sheep may not at a specified time produce the kind of wool that is most in demand, and one breed of sheep may not produce the kind of mutton that is most in demand. The Merino is not considered a mutton producing sheep. Yet the breed produces most of the mutton that is sold in our markets. With proper care as to feeding, the Merino produces a very fair quality of mutton. But if we were raising sheep near a market we should not ordinarily at least keep the Merino. In that case we should not deem it the best all purpose sheep. It will be seen therefore, that each one must select a sheep that is the best all purpose one, after taking into account all the existing conditions.

### Piqua, O., Pure American Tin Manufactory.

Piqua, O., Sept. 16.—This city has the distinction of having the first manufactory in the state of Ohio to turn out the pure American tin plate. The Piqua rolling-mill this week received an invoice of pig tin mined in the Tennessee mines, San Bernardino Co., California, and attached to the bill of lading was the affidavit of the clerk of the court of that county making oath to the fact that the tin was dug from the Tennessee mines. This invoice is for use in the galvanizing and tinning department of the Cincinnati corrugating company of this city. The sheet ing used will be rolled by the Piqua rolling mill, and the tinning done by the corrugating company.

The skeptics on the question can now take to the woods. The Piqua tin will be strictly American tin—the sheet iron rolled in Piqua, the tin dug from the California mines and coated in Piqua. If this is not pure American tin the people of this place would like to know what it is.

THIS SPACE BELONGS TO

H. JOSEPH.

OPERA HOUSE STORE.

GRAYLING,

MICHIGAN.

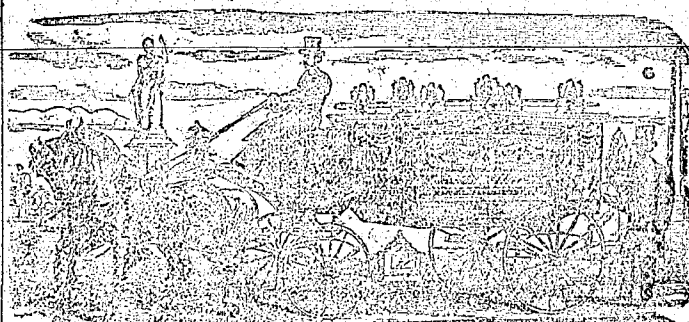
## REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

HAVE several pieces of Real Estate for sale or exchange, that will offer a good margin to investors.

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

A Cheap House and desirable Lot on Cedar Street.  
The vacant lot on corner of Cedar and Ottawa Streets.  
Two vacant lots on Peninsular Avenue. Very desirable.  
Two lots corner of Ottawa and Maple Streets.  
Several choice lots on Brink's addition.  
GOOD HOUSE, TWO LOTS, BARN, FINE SHRUBBERY, etc., corner Peninsular Avenue and Ogemaw Street. Cheap.  
A number of good farms.  
Six Houses and Lots in Jonesville.  
Fine Brick Store in Hudson.  
Any of the above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers, or exchanged for other property.  
Jan 29, 18  
O. PALMER.

## UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!



### AT HANSON & BRADEN'S FURNITURE ROOMS.

Will be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASES and BURIAL CASES, Lutes, Trunks and Children's ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpse.

### AMBROSE CROSS

HAS returned to Grayling to stay, and opened a

### BLACKSMITH SHOP

next to the Bridge, on Cedar Street, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in his line, in a thorough and satisfactory manner.

Horse-shoeing and Repairing promptly attended to. Prices reasonable.

May 21st, 1891.

A. CROSS.

Wayne County Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich. \$500.00 to Invest in Bonds.

Invested by either country, town and school districts. Michigan, officers of these municipalities about to issue bonds will find it to their advantage to apply to this bank. Bank Bonds and Shares for investment supplied without charge. All communications and requests will have prompt attention. This bank pays a dividend on deposits compounded semi-annually. S. B. ELWOOD, President.

ADVERTISERS or others who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St. The Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.



"I'm Just Going Down to the Gate" and other Popular Ballads, in book form, size 8 1/2 of Sheet Music. Sent, postpaid, for ONLY FOUR CENTS. Stamps taken. AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO. 6500 Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

GOLD fields are scarce, but those who write to Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, will receive free, full information about work which they can do at home that will pay them from \$5 to \$25 per day. Some have not doubted. You are wanted here. Those who want at once are actually sure of doing the work. All is ready.



# The Aquatic

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.  
GEMS ON IOWA'S BOSOM.

SOME OF THE BEAUTIFUL RE-  
SORTS FOR VISITORS.

Delights of Existence on the Shores of  
Clear Lake and Okoboji-Spirit Lake.  
Attractions-The Water Toboggan-Ob-  
servations by a Somewhat Sarcastic Cor-  
respondent.

## Hawkeye Watering-Places.

There are a number of modest sum-  
mer resorts in Iowa despite its unpre-  
tentious character as a prairie State,  
says a correspondent writing from  
Spirit Lake. They are "watering  
places" in the sense that most of  
them are in the vicinity of a body of  
water of more or less pretension.  
Two of these places—Clear Lake and  
Okoboji—have a meritorious claim to  
attention. Neither one is conspicu-  
ous in the press—nor on the map, for  
that matter. The first is the Mecca  
of the Methodists, who de-  
light in carrying out upon its shores  
and holding a vigorous midsummer  
seance with Satan; the last has been  
overshadowed by its less worthy  
neighbor, Spirit Lake, which has  
been the patient subject of a per-  
sistent "boom."

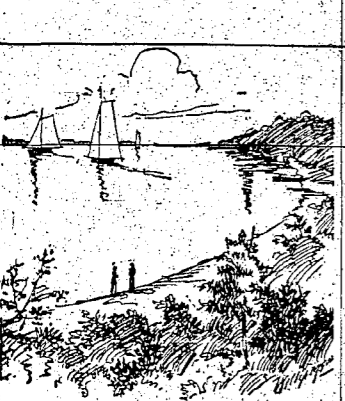
Up in Dickinson County, Iowa,  
there is a chain of five lakes. The  
bodies of water which mark  
either extremity of this chain are of  
respectable size and have many  
claims to attractiveness. They are  
linked together by a series of ponds,  
weedy and muddy, which the fevered  
imagination of the aforesaid boomer  
has dubbed "lakes."

On Spirit Lake the Burlington,  
Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad  
has built a big hotel. In the sum-  
mer time it is largely tenanted by  
the officers of the railroad, who, with  
their wives and friends, make a gay  
colony.

Spirit Lake is a beautiful blue.  
Its water is a beautiful blue. The  
flat shores have a pastoral beauty,  
soothing to the nerves, perhaps, but  
with a tendency toward monotony.  
Even the fish caught in the lake  
seem afflicted by a sullen sordidity  
and stolidity. When served at the table  
they have a soggy insipidity  
which leads one to turn in despair to  
the unimpressible steak.

About the shore of the lake are  
clustered many effective cottages,  
those of President Vies, Charles A.  
Clark, the well-known lawyer, F. C.  
Harnel, and others being conspicuous.  
Few of these cottages are pretentious,  
but they are all in good taste,  
and are generally clever examples of  
summer architecture.

Several wheezy and more or less  
rickety steamboats which sadly suffer  
for want of paint ply between the  
Orleans and West Okoboji at the far  
end of the lake chain. Navigation  
here is not perilous, but requires skill.  
There are a number of drawbridges of  
one kind and another to be passed;  
there are stony points to dodge and



WEST OKOJOI FROM ARNOLD'S PARK.

mud bank to scrape over. Occasion-  
ally the pilot yells from the wheel-  
house, "Ladies and gents, please  
move forward." Then everybody goes  
up on the bow and the boat bobs  
along over the mud until it is time  
for everybody to go astern, when the  
procession is reversed and the stanch  
ship slides over the hidden reef. This  
kind of thing is exhilarating. One  
can imagine one's self shipwrecked  
half a dozen times, cast away on a  
desert island, like Warner Miller,  
and then, as the boat comes to anchor,  
discovering prints of patent-leather pumps in the sand  
like Robinson Crusoe, or swished  
among the weeds on the bot-  
tom like any other old salt who goes  
down to Davy Jones' locker.

But when one finally lands on the  
shore of West Okoboji it is a perpe-  
tual delight. The lake is the largest  
in the series. Its shores are bold and  
irregular, dented with charming bays,  
punctuated by rugged promontories  
and headlands which stand out in  
miniature aggressiveness. The water  
is as tender as the sky in shade, the  
breezes blow upon it with a kindly  
playfulness. In places the lake is 250  
feet deep and you can fish for nickle-  
ranch with a hundred and fifty feet of line.  
Arnold's Park is the hotel which  
affords shelter to the wayfarer here.  
It is a somewhat tumble-down build-  
ing set in a grand old grove of great  
trees. When one approaches the  
house he is apt to hear a noise which  
leads him to believe the famous Spirit  
Lake massacre is being re-enacted  
with some new features and modern  
improvements in the way of noise.  
The crash of dishes and the cracking  
of furniture mingle with the most  
blood-curdling yells.

But this is nothing. It goes on all  
the time. It is merely the play-  
fulness of the brainy dining-room waiters  
who have been imported from the  
college halls at Mount Vernon. These  
model college youths seem to hold a  
mortgage on the place and to be ex-  
tinguishing it by running it to suit  
themselves. Aside from these con-  
spicuous members of the hotel staff  
there is only one other visible  
nuisance. That is the survivor of the  
Spirit Lake massacre. To know that  
there had been a massacre might give  
the place some shadow of romance,  
but to be afflicted with a survivor of  
it is too much, particularly when the  
survivor has written a prosy book in  
gorgeous covers and bad English.

Aside from this life flows smoothly at  
West Okoboji.  
Here and there upon its shores the  
most slightly spots have been pre-  
empted by the cottagers, who in little  
communities have ensconced them-  
selves among the trees and by the peb-  
bly beaches. They stick together in  
groups which take the names of the  
localities whence the tenants come.



WATER TOBOGGAN IN WEST OKOJOI.

Thus, one is Fort Dodge Point,  
another Des Moines Beach, and off  
there on the far arm of the lake is  
Omaha. The residents of this latter  
point have put up a water toboggan  
slide—a long reverse curve of wood,  
supplied with rollers on the inside  
surface. It starts from the top of a  
big oak and ends in the lake. The  
bather drags the toboggan up a flight  
of stairs behind, launches it, goes  
down like a rocket, and slides over  
the water until the momentum is  
lost and the slender affair sinks be-  
neath the bather's weight. It is an  
exciting sport. To drop over the  
curve in the slide is like a straight-  
away fall through midair. It takes  
the breath away and is apt to take one's  
nerves. But the subsequent slide over  
the water with the white spray flying  
before is delicious.

The bathing is the popular daily  
amusement of course. The costumes  
worn in the water are not abbrevi-  
ated on the lines so conspicuous at the  
sea shore. They are modest in cut  
and in material and finish, and it re-  
quires a high order of female beauty  
or manly dignity to survive one. It  
is a sight for the gods to weep over  
to see a parade of belles arrayed in  
one. You have heard of the Colosseum  
or of the Acropolis? Well, as a  
rule they are not in it.

This year the lake season has been  
very short and unprofitable. It has  
been too cold. The people at Arnold's  
Park sat around the stoves until the  
middle of July and in vain attempt-  
ed to let imagination play pranks  
about the delights of midsummer out-  
ings. But it wouldn't work. So the  
hotel men are sad, the horny-handed  
boatmen smile not, the bathing-house  
man wearily tosses you a suit with a  
rip in the back and the weather-  
beaten steamboats have a wheezy  
note of complaint in their asthmatic  
whistles.

## A Female Prisoner in India.

There was a separate ward in the  
jail for the female prisoners, and  
though female prisoners are usually  
few in number it generally happens  
that some of them are very bad and  
unmanageable. It was not easy to  
devises a system of reward or punish-  
ment for these women. They were  
required to spin thread, or to clean  
cotton, which were probably their  
ordinary avocations in their own  
homes. If they behaved well some  
indulgence could be contrived for  
them, such as let them dress their  
hair according to their own fancy,  
instead of wearing it plain or short  
cut. It was amusing to see the wret-  
ched plait and structures they made  
with their long and thick hair. An-  
other indulgence was to let a woman  
cook her own food, instead of hav-  
ing to take her portion cooked by the  
mess cook. When these indulgences  
had been granted the withdrawal of  
them served as a punishment for mis-  
behavior. Fortunately the majority  
were quiet though guilty creatures,  
who had taken the life of a child or  
grown-up person in some moment of  
passion or jealousy, but had seldom  
been out of the precincts of the re-  
form.

There were however, some who  
had been bad, and had led a vicious  
life before they came to jail, and they  
gave every possible trouble to the  
jailer and his guards. Their com-  
mand of abusive and vile language  
was incredible. There was one who  
was pre-eminently mischievous and  
fractious. One day when she and her  
companions were taken out to bathe  
as usual in the jail tank (a large res-  
ervoir, about one hundred feet square),  
just outside the jail walls, this young  
lady swam out into the middle of the  
tank. A great crowd of jailers, watch-  
men and police gathered round the tank.  
Of course her bathing in the tank  
was stopped for a time, but at last she  
proposed to the jailer to have fetters  
put on her legs, so that she could not  
swim if taken out to bathe. The  
jailer kindly consented to gratify her  
whim; but no sooner had she reached  
the water than she struck out boldly  
swimming, and then pretended to be  
drowning from the weight of her fet-  
ters. The jailer was terrified, and  
came rushing to me for orders. I  
went to the side of the tank and saw  
the lady plunging around like a  
young porpoise and setting us all at  
defiance. A fisherman's canoe was  
brought, and the woman was eventu-  
ally hunted to the shore, not without  
making several attempts to upset the  
boat. A great crowd had assembled  
while her performance was going on,  
and although she had at last sub-  
mitted to capture I think she certainly  
had the best of the day's amusement.

## Boston Wins Again.

Mr. Gotham—We are to have a  
magazine in New York which is to  
print only rejected articles.  
Miss Penelope Adams (of Boston)—  
I suppose it is to be published in  
New York so as to be right at the  
fountain head of that sort of article.  
—Puck.

When a man repents, he does not re-  
solve that he will sin no more, but that  
he will be more cautious.

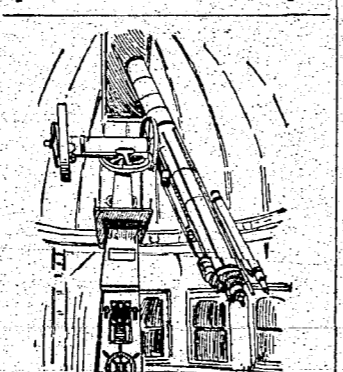
## A NEW SKY SEARCHER.

Carleton College Owns One of the Finest  
Telescopes in the Land.  
Carleton College, at Northfield,  
Minn., is to be congratulated upon  
possessing in its new telescope the most  
accurate of its size in the United  
States. It is so styled by experts,  
and it places Goodsell Observatory  
among the best-equipped observato-  
ries in the country.

In size the telescope ranks sixth  
and in power fifth in the country.  
The clear aperture of its object glass  
is 16.2 inches, its focal length is 22  
feet, and its working powers range  
between 130 and 1,600 diameters.  
Under a power of 1,600 it gives beau-  
tiful images and easily reaches and  
separates surprisingly close double  
stars.

The computations for the objective  
were made on a new plan by Dr. S. C.  
Hastings, of Yale, and crown glass  
from Paris, and flint glass from Ger-  
many, were used. The telescope is  
modelled after the great Lick tele-  
scope, but has several improvements.  
The driving clock is provided with an  
electrical attachment to control the  
movement at the will of the observer.  
The right ascension clock, electric  
lamps, glasses and other conveniences  
for setting the telescope are all that  
could be desired, and the arrange-  
ments for slow motion are the best  
yet devised. The total weight of the  
instrument, including the pedestal, is  
12,700 pounds.

The new universal spectroscopic de-  
vice, by Mr. Brashers, is arranged to  
be attached to the telescope for the  
study of the physical characteristics of  
the celestial bodies, or equally well  
for use in the physical laboratory. It  
is provided with an electric lamp at



NEW EQUATORIAL AT CARLETON COLLEGE.

attachment for comparison, spectral  
and measurements, photographic ap-  
paratus, prism and grating.

Invention.  
If one were asked, says Lock and  
Bell, to tell the reason why the pre-  
sent age, when compared with all past  
ages, is so conspicuously an inventive  
age, he might have difficulty in find-  
ing a reason that would be satisfac-  
tory, even to his own judgment.

Down to the beginning of the last  
century men had invented but very  
little. They had necessarily contrived  
a great deal. They had learned to  
make tools so that they could only  
find a place for beginning after men had  
been taught to navigate the sea.  
But then, the boat is only an evolu-  
tion of the log floating on the water,  
and it came into form by such easy  
gradations through the raft that it is  
hardly to be called an invention. So  
with most of the household imple-  
ments, and even of the tools or me-  
chanics that have long been in use.  
They grew by such slow processes  
from the crudest beginnings that no  
man could be called their inventor.  
As we look back beyond the begin-  
ning of the last century, we discover  
barely more than a half-dozen new  
devices that could justly be called in-  
ventions. The art of printing is the  
most conspicuous of these few; but  
even this invention was so simple  
that one cannot help feeling that the  
old monks who copied manuscripts  
must have had some idea of the prin-  
ciple upon which they would have cre-  
ated the art at a much earlier date.

But the inventive activity of the  
present age is a source of continual  
wonder, and it is difficult to explain  
the impulse that leads to its indig-  
ence. Much is attributed, and much,  
doubtless, is due to the patent right  
system; but this will not explain  
everything. A few fortunes have  
been made by inventors; but it is  
notoriously true that the authors of  
new inventions rarely realize much  
from their happy thoughts, and few  
men would ever think of turning  
their attention to invention as a pro-  
fession. Vastly the larger number of  
inventions are the work of men who  
have merely conceived a good idea,  
and then proceeded to put it in me-  
chanical form because their idea has  
made them enthusiastic. In such  
cases they may have been stimulated  
somewhat by hope of pecuniary re-  
ward; but it was not this hope that  
gave the impulse to their labor.

It is not more reasonable to say  
that invention, which is largely sci-  
ence applied, is a characteristic of the  
highest civilization? It is the last  
manifestation of human activity fol-  
lowing after all the fine and indus-  
trial arts and literature have reached  
their highest degree of perfection.  
Great writers, great painters and  
great actors are all imitators. How-  
ever great they may be, they are only

doing what men have done before,  
and they think themselves most hap-  
py when they can trace some sort of  
resemblance between their own works  
and the works of their exemplars.  
But the inventor comes nearer to the  
production of something absolutely  
original than the worker in any other  
field of intellectual activity, and we  
take it that the search after the new  
is a pursuit most congenial to the  
most advanced society. Men have  
got tired of learning. Some of them  
tire too early in life, but we are all  
growing tired of accomplished facts  
and want novelty.

## Always Placid.

The receiving clerks behind the  
desks at the telegraph offices are cool,  
placid fellows. They take your mes-  
sage of life and death with perfect  
indifference, mechanically count the  
words, and look a bit bored as they  
reply:

"It will be sixty-five cents, please."  
I had my eye on a certain chap for  
several weeks, says a correspondent  
of the Free Press, before I humbled  
his pride. He insulted me. He in-  
sulted me by softly whispering to  
himself as he counted the words in  
the following message:

"Grandmother died last night very  
suddenly. How many of you can af-  
fect funeral?"

When I happened in that message I  
expected him to exhibit a little  
emotion. While he could not have  
been personally acquainted with my  
grandmother, he must have suspected  
that she was a nice old lady, and  
that her sudden death had greatly  
overcome me. Why didn't he look  
up with a bit of sympathy in his eye  
and say:

"Too bad! I know just how you feel,  
and I'm sorry for you."

But no. He whistled and counted,  
made a scratch or two with his pen,  
and remarked:

"Three words over—seventy cents."

And as he made change, he told  
one of the boys behind the counter  
that he was going to the dog fight  
that night. Then he picked up my  
dead grandmother's dispatch and on a  
hook, shoved me over some change,  
turned away to resume the perusal of  
a sporting paper.

"I went in with a  
dispatch announcing that my grand-  
mother's will had been opened, and  
that I came in for \$25,000. That  
man must have seen by my face that  
I was highly elated. Hang him, he  
never had the fifth of that sum, and  
his salary had just been cut down \$10  
per month, but when he had read the  
dispatch he calmly announced:

"Forty cents, and you forgot to  
date it."

And then he began talking to one  
of his fellow clerks about a slugging  
match, and how he won \$3 by betting  
on the right man. I don't say he  
ought to have swung his hat and  
cheered over my good fortune, but  
why couldn't he have extended his  
hand and said:

"Eh, old boy? In luck, ain't you?  
Well, I'm glad on it. Send around  
the cigars and we'll smoke to your  
good health."

I made up my mind when I went  
out that I would upset that man's  
equanimity or lose a leg. I'd tumble  
him off that pedestal of placidity if it  
cost a thousand dollars. I'd upset  
his balance, and unbalance him or die  
trying. I gave him two weeks to re-  
pent. It isn't right to rush a tele-  
graph man out of the world on a day's  
notice. I went back one evening,  
and I felt a bit sorry for him as he  
glanced up and then let his eyes re-  
turn to his Police Gazette. I knew  
that his wife and child were in Ohio  
on a visit, and I stepped to the desk  
and wrote:

DEAR SIR,  
Please telegraph us full particulars of  
the accident by which George Taylor,  
daughter of this city were instantly  
killed this afternoon.  
S. P.

I felt a bit sorry as I handed it in,  
not knowing but the man might faint  
dead away as he read the terrible  
news. Still, I had vowed revenge,  
and I felt that I must have received  
the dispatch, whistled softly  
as was his wont, clattered the point  
of his pen along the words as he  
counted, and then he drawled out:

"A dollar and twenty cents, and  
where shall I send the answer?"

"Did you read that dispatch?" I  
asked, after looking at him for half a  
minute.

"Yes."

"Do you know the parties?"

"Yes, sir."

"Isn't your name George Taylor?"

"Yes, sir."

"Aren't the parties your wife and  
daughter?"

"No, sir. They returned home  
this morning. Here's your change!"

## Population of Germany.

The statistics of the German cen-  
sus taken recently have been pub-  
lished, and Germany regards the out-  
come with general satisfaction, for,  
with the exception of Russia, it has  
grown faster than any other European  
country. The total population last  
December was 49,420,800, as against  
46,887,000 in 1885, showing a gain of  
2,533,800 in the five years, and the  
largest gain in any five years since  
the establishment of the empire. In  
1871 the population was 41,085,792.  
In the next five years it increased  
1,668,568. From 1875 to 1880 the  
gain was 2,506,701, but from 1880  
to 1885 it decreased 1,621,643—a  
period during which emigration to  
this country was very heavy. As to  
the character of the increase, the  
same rule holds good as in this coun-  
try. The bulk of it was in the cities.  
Ten per cent. of it was in Berlin and  
more than one-half of it in the ten  
largest cities of the empire. As  
compared with other European coun-  
tries, Germany in the last ten years  
has grown about 4,200,000, Austria  
less than 3,000,000, the British  
Islands, it is estimated, about 3,600,  
000, Italy about 2,500,000, and France  
less than 1,000,000—probably much  
less. The huge Empire of Russia  
shows a gain during the same period  
of 15,000,000, which can be accounted  
for in part by the comparatively  
small outflow of emigrants. Thus,  
with the exception of the latter  
country, Germany heads the list.

As a rule, when a man gets his des-  
ert, in the language of Emerson, "he  
has no puddin'."

Load a man with dollars and often-  
times you will drive out his sense.

## GOOD FORM IN ENGLAND.

Numerous Ways in Which British Cus-  
toms Differ from American Ones.

To adequately indicate the diver-  
gences between the ways of English  
society and our own would require a  
volume, says the New York Ledger,  
but some striking examples may be  
given in a few paragraphs. To begin  
with the names applied to servants.  
In England there is no such thing as  
a "dining-room girl." She is called a  
"parlor-maid." What we term an  
"upstairs girl" is a "chambermaid."  
There are no "chambermaids" or  
"waiters" in an English private house.  
They are found only in hotels and  
restaurants. To speak of a coachman  
as a "driver" would be very "bad  
form." Coachmen, butlers, house-  
keepers, and ladies' maids are called  
by their surnames only, never by their  
Christian names.

Americans who ape English usages  
almost always blunder in the use of  
crests. In England only men put  
crests on their paper, silver, clothing,  
carriages, etc. For a lady, and espe-  
cially a young lady, to put a crest on  
anything would be considered bad  
form. To speak to a man of his wife  
as "your wife" would not be tolerated;  
you must say "Mrs. So-and-so." The  
use of "sir" in conversation between  
equals would be thought very bad  
form. The railway terms in En-  
gland differ markedly from ours. The  
"track" is a "line," the "depot" is a "sta-  
tion," a "ticket-office" is a "booking-  
office," a "conductor" is a "guard,"  
the "engineer" is the "driver," the  
"car" is a "carriage," "baggage" is  
"luggage," and a "baggage-car" is a  
"van." In English theaters, what we  
call "orchestra seats" are "stalls," and  
the "parquet" is termed the "pit." English  
newspapers do not "sub-  
scribe for," but "take in." An "edi-  
torial" is always a "leader."

It is not good form for a young  
lady to go to school. She must be  
educated at home. We may also  
note that the abbreviation used for  
"bachelor of arts" and "master of  
arts" are "B. A." and "M. A.," where-  
as in this country they are "A. B." and  
"A. M." What we call "public  
schools" are termed "national schools"  
in England. An English "public  
school" corresponds to such American  
institutions as the Phillips Acad-  
emies at Exeter and Andover. At  
Oxford and Cambridge the term  
"graduate" is not used as a verb to  
express the taking of a university  
degree. Glancing at games, we may  
remark that in England billiards is  
always played on a pocket table. You  
do not, however, say that you "pock-  
et" a ball; you "hole" it. A "car-  
rom" is a "cannon," a "scratch" is a  
"fluke," a "run" is a "break," and a  
"shot" is a "stroke." Croquet, which  
once was popular, is no longer re-  
garded as good form.

In England shooting is never called  
"gunning" or "hunting." The latter  
term is applied exclusively to fox  
hunting. A horse good at jumping  
is called a good "fence." All jump-  
except ditches and "water" (brooks)  
are called "fences." On the other  
hand, what we call "fences" are  
termed "timber." All "races" in En-  
gland are running races. There are  
no trotting races. All English races  
are run, not upon a dirt track, but  
upon grass; hence the expression, the  
"turf."

A word about the etiquette of calls  
and cards. In England it would be  
the worst possible form for a gen-  
tleman to call on an unmarried lady  
and ask the servant if she is at home.  
He must always ask for the mother  
only. A gentleman is never asked to  
call again soon, but he is told: "I  
hope you will see a good deal of you."  
In England, cards are left only  
when the person called on is out.  
They are never sent in before the  
caller if the person called on is at  
home. For husband and wife to have  
both names on one card, as "Mr. and  
Mrs. Jones," is very bad form. So it  
is for unmarried ladies to have sep-  
arate visiting cards of their own.  
Their names should be engraved under  
the name of their mother or of some  
other married relative. In En-  
gland one's address should always  
be on one's card, in smaller letters,  
in the right-hand corner.

At night, enumerate a thousand  
other particulars, and we have  
enough to show that an American  
citizen could not easily acquire what  
in England is called "good form" with-  
out an expenditure of time that could  
be put to better purpose.

## A Kind-Hearted Hunter.

I trust that I may not be consid-  
ered hard-hearted in recounting such  
shots in detail and their results; I do  
so in the scientific interest of rifle  
practice, to produce examples of the  
actual, practical effects of certain  
weapons used against particular ani-  
mals, writes Sir Samuel Baker in Wild  
Beasts and Their Ways. Had I been  
as I was in my younger days, without  
a life's experience, I could have shot  
thirty or forty of these splendid  
animals with ease; but from the mo-  
ment that in this example I determined  
to kill no more, but only to admire.  
In accordance with this determina-  
tion I took great pains upon many  
occasions to obtain a shot, and after  
long stalks, having obtained a mag-  
nificent position, I raised my rifle,  
took a most steady aim, and touched  
the trigger, having carefully kept the  
rifle upon half-cock. Away went the  
bullet to live for another day, in-  
stead of being slaughtered uselessly  
to rot upon the plains or to be dis-  
coured by wolves or buried in the soil  
by bears. This sort of stalking af-  
forded me much pleasure, but it did  
not suit my American acquaintances.  
"Well, if you came all the way from  
the old country to shoot, and won't  
shoot when you've got the chance,  
you've done better to stop at home."  
This was the consolation I received  
for my self-denial when sparing  
buffaloes.

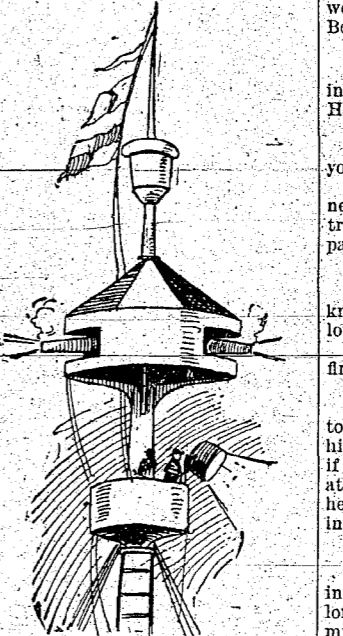
## He Got One.

And old colored man went into one  
of our leading jewelry stores and  
pulled out an immense silver watch.  
"I wanter pounch, sah," he said to  
the clerk. "I see done scratch dis  
watch mos' tow deth 'bout one."  
"But, uncle," explained the clerk,  
"gentlemen don't carry their watches  
in pouches. It isn't good form."  
"Hey? Ain't good for 'em? I see  
kum better'n dat, I reckon. Ise  
saves a lot of wear an' tear of de  
sitter, an' I se done gwine to wear it  
in a pouch."

## A MAN-O-WAR'S MASTS.

Flash Lights and Great Guns as High as  
the Lighthouse's Light.

In early naval warfare, says the  
Scientific American, the mast of a  
vessel was an important aggressive  
point, and from the masthead were  
thrown javelins, arrows, hot-shot,  
Greek fire, and other destructive mis-  
siles. The masthead was then, as  
now, the chief lookout, and, as all  
naval battles were at short range,  
equivalent almost to actual contact of  
the vessels, the mast was perhaps  
even more important than the main  
armament of the vessel.  
The accompanying engraving rep-  
resents the mast of a modern war-  
ship, with its lookout and its turret.  
The mast is made hollow and of suf-  
ficient diameter to allow the men to  
ascend. The lower tower is provided



with a search light, which receives its  
current through wires extending up  
the hollow mast. The turret is armed  
upon one side with a single piece of  
ordnance and upon the other with a  
Gatling gun. Above all is located  
the lookout or watch tower. With  
such an auxiliary as this a warship  
can seriously harass an enemy, be-  
sides doing a great deal of actual  
damage. By the aid of a strong elec-  
tric light aggressive movements may  
be carried on at night. Not only can  
these aggressive movements be car-  
ried forward, but by means of the  
light the entire vicinity of the vessel  
may be searched for torpedoes and  
torpedo-boats, thus rendering prac-  
tical at night the means of defense  
against the attacks of these wary  
enemies.

## A FIFTY-DAYS' FASTER.

M. Jacques, the Bold, Long Period  
Starver.

M. Jacques is the name of the  
amiable French gentleman who re-  
cently began a fifty-  
days' fast at the Lon-  
don Aquarium. He  
surprises the London-  
ers by assuming an air  
of extreme content-  
as he sits in his easy-  
chair, with his cheery,  
intelligent face turned  
toward them, and he  
never complains either  
of hunger or thirst. A very little  
water daily suffices for all his needs.  
Sometimes he reads for an hour or  
two, but he is not much disposed to  
talk. He says that that uses up too  
much vitality. M. Jacques has no  
doubt of his ability to carry through  
his undertaking.

## He Was Hungry.

An old time dandy walked into  
Kinsley's the other day and sat down  
to a table. A colored waiter ap-  
proached him and said, "Boss, you  
kain't git no dinnah in dis place, 'cause  
'Kain't git nuth to eat," exclaimed  
the old fellow. "Wha' fous de  
reason dat a hogry man kain't get  
no dinnah in dis place?"

## "Kase" Was the Reply.

"Kase" was the reply, "we doan  
serve cullud folks. Marster Kinsley  
doan bleebe in soshul equality ob de  
races."  
"Dat's right," answered the old  
man, "dat's right, neither does I.  
Some niggars am bettah than some  
white folks, an' some udders agin, boef  
in to lib. Yes, sah, ise wid Marster  
Kinsley on dat pint, so you kin jess  
brung arlong dat dinnah quick as you  
kin, kase I se 'pow'ful hungry."

"You doan innerstan," uncle," ex-  
plained the waiter, "you doan inner-  
stan; hit's kase de boss doan bleebe  
in soshul equality dat he's done gib  
orders dat no cullud folks kain't eat  
here."

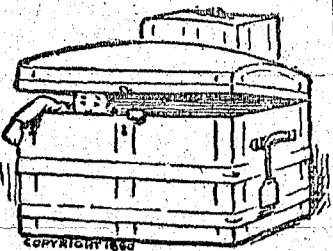
"Yes, but hold on, honey," broke in  
the old dandy, "I didn't come in heah  
atter no soshul equality; I come in  
atter de dinnah. I doan want a  
dish of soshul equality; no, say,  
jess plain po' an' beans 'll do fo' me."  
"Kain't help it, uncle," answered  
the waiter who was now getting a lit-  
tle impatient. "Kain't help it, an'  
he continued, "rou'd better be goin'  
right now b'fo' de head waitah sees  
you, 'r else dere'll be trouble."

The old fellow got up and, without  
a word, started for the door; but as  
he went down the steps he was heard  
talking to himself rather this fashion:  
"Dese white folks mighty en'ous,  
'pears ter me. Jess kase a poor nig-  
gat, dey think he's after soshul equal-  
ity. I didn't go in dat place kase dey  
vuz white folks in dar, but kase I  
wanted my dinnah. I didn't ax no  
white man ter jine me, an' no white  
man didn't ax me ter jine him. No,  
sah," he concluded with emphasis.  
"When a cullud man is huntin' his  
dinnah he kain't keer'n so much er  
bout soshul equality as he am er bout  
de dinnah; but dese white folks doan  
'bear ter see it dat way."

Sixty years ago the aggregate  
wealth of the United States was  
\$1,000,000,000, now it is \$52,200,000,  
000. This is a pretty good argu-  
ment in favor of the growing industry  
and intelligent business ability of the  
American people.

## OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SAYINGS AND



## HOME AND THE FARM.

A DEPARTMENT MADE UP FOR OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

They've collected the Swamp-How Farm-How Water of the Right Temperature for Stock-A Convenient Arrangement for the Third Housewife.

Low Lands.



NE of the greatest mistakes made by the early settlers in our hilly country was in clearing the high lands and neglecting the swamps.

The result has been disastrous in many ways. On many of the rocky hillsides, where there was soil and vegetable matter enough to support a forest, the fire has followed the axe and the vegetable matter has been consumed and the sand either blown or washed away, and were it not for a few of the remains of the huge stumps, no one would suppose that there was ever anything else than a naked ledge.

On other hills where there were no rocks the sand is drifting like the snow, and on some farms there are many acres of this shifting sand that a waterway does not hold, and is being conveyed without any legal process. On hills where the soil is between these extremes, the process of exhaustion is more gradual, but just as sure.

And how that the high lands are exhausted and the low lands are prevented from clearing, and their low lands by the fact that they are all they can depend on for woodlots. But the time is coming when the deep, black deposits of vegetable matter which have piled up in the swamps, and the intermediate strips between them and the dry lands, will be cleared and improved, and other conditions of the farm will be made to conform to the change.

These bogs, and the swamps, are in many cases of the least value, because they are harder to subdue. The growth upon them is largely spruce, fir, and cypress and the soil is white or rusty sand, with a few tufts of black soil above it, and as soon as the trees are cut off, moss will cover the ground and seeds will blow in and start a new forest.

An Exhausting Fence.

The best and cheapest fence on a farm I built seventeen years ago, and it is still good. The posts are cedar, set eight feet apart with the end of the timber which naturally stood up placed down. This is the way to make the fence. Let the posts go in the ground thirty inches and project four and one-half feet above ground. A top rail of two by four, scanted is laid mortised into the corners of the posts and nailed fast. White oak pins are turned uniformly one inch in diameter, and inserted in holes bored in every other post. They must be previously well seasoned and soaked in boiled oil. The holes must be bored in the posts at the exact point where the wire is to pass over the end of the wire. Now, with one-man-to-handle-and-drive-the-pins-and another to stretch the wire by means of a crowbar or wire-stretcher each time a pin is driven, fifty rods of fence may be scanted. Each time a pin is driven the wire is stretched to allow it to be twisted about another pin. These pins are only placed on every second post, the wires being stapled to the intervening posts. The cost is as follows: Two cedar posts at 15 cents, 30 cents; five white oak pins, 12, 15 cents; five oak pins, 3 cents; scantling, 15 cents; labor, 37 cents. Total, \$1.00.

Take three light poles, cut to the same length, each to be about 6 feet. Bore a hole through each pole 2 1/2 or 3 inches from the end, large enough to receive a one-eighth or one-quarter inch thick carriage bolt. Drive the bolt through the pole so that the bolt is long enough to pass well through the pole, leaving plenty of room on the threaded end to receive the nut.

Having fastened the poles together by means of the bolt, use, into each pole a screw hook in such a position, and at such a height, as to hold the bag well open and allow the bottom to rest upon the floor or ground, as shown in illustration. (Practical Farmer.)

Co-Operation of Farmers.

There seems to be quite a tendency among farmers, of late years, to form co-operations for mutual benefit. First, farmers clubs were organized; then came the Granges; then Farmers' Alliances, etc., all calculated to increase the power and influence of the farming class by uniting all of them.

The principle of co-operation might be greatly extended among farmers with good results. Since so many kinds of farm implements and machinery are now being made, and the farmer is unable to purchase a single machine, it would be a great advantage to have a co-operative purchase of the machines to have the first use.

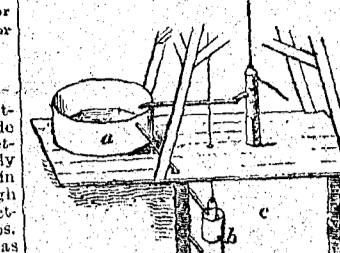
If only a broad, liberal, manly, Christian spirit were always cherished in all farmers, in many ways, co-operate to mutual advantage.

LIVE STOCK.

Water for Farm Animals.

The water supply is a matter of prime importance to the stockman. Without an abundance of pure water of an agreeable temperature, farm animals cannot remain healthy, or make a highly profitable gain of flesh, or yield of milk or wool. J. M. Stohl in the Practical Farmer, tells how to arrange a well and windmill so that the animals at all times may have fresh water of an agreeable temperature. The diagram

shows how this highly desirable result is accomplished; a is the tank, which should hold eight to ten barrels of water. The tank is supported by the wind-wheel, and the pump, can be raised or lowered by a bucket of two or three gallons capacity, having a small hole in the bottom.



It is suspended to the rod that passes through the curb, and throws the mill in or out of gear. When the tank is nearly full, water flows from it into the feeding bucket, and from there into the tank to the feeding bucket. When the feeding bucket is filled, its weight pulls the mill out of gear, and the pump stops. If the tank is full, the pump will stop. If the tank is empty, the pump will start. The pump is a simple device, and can be made by any farmer.

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can help it. Clean the eggs before they come to market. It will pay you well to do so.

Poultry Notes.

When you get ready to fatten the fowls do the work quickly.

Tanned paper is recommended for a lining to poultry houses.

For the prevention of poultry keepers select air-tight lime over the ground and floors of the poultry houses.

Remember that sulphur is a powerful fungicide and insecticide. Therefore use it freely around and in the nests, and in any other place where you think it will do good.

Do not expect any breed to lay equally well in summer and in winter. If you insist on a good supply of eggs from November till February, then select a breed noted for the ability to lay in the winter. Do not expect everything of one breed.

There is a saying of ducks is only in its infancy in this country. The time will perhaps come when that fowl will be raised as extensively as in China. One of the best reasons for extending the breeding of ducks is the fact that they are less liable to disease than any other breed of fowl.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Help for the Fire.

With such a simple arrangement as is here shown in the kitchen, the tired wife may have all the water she wants at a moment's notice without the necessity of going out in the cold, or any over-exertion by carrying it. A blue-lined box, mounted on heavy brackets at the top of the kitchen, or still better, on the floor of the attic, the heavy pipe shown leads from a spring or well into the attic, and is made very large in the attic and is supplied from the ceiling. If the well be depended upon a force pump will be needed. When water has risen in the box to a certain level it flows out of the box and can be drawn off all the water it holds, when it will at once fill again.

On a large scale, supplying the whole house, the plan is an excellent, but costly one. To fix for the kitchen alone is a simple affair, and can be done at a small cost. A five-gallon can in which castor oil came, can be bought at a drug store for 10 cents. The housewife will gladly wash it clean. Then a little water, a few drops of kerosene, and a small amount of lard, will make a good job which may save a doctor's or an undertaker's bill and the most precious member of any American home. (Hollister Sage, in Rural New Yorker.)

Tinners' Work.

Clean, black keys, with a soft rag, dip in a blackish dress, use a rag to clean the keys, follow up with a wet rag which has been dipped in common table salt.

To clean a skillet, take it away from the fire and wash it with a rag dipped in kerosene, follow up with a wet rag which has been dipped in soda water.

To mend cracks in stoves and stove pipes, make a paste of ash and salt with water, and apply. A harder and more durable cement is made of iron filings, sal ammoniac and water.

THE KITCHEN.

Domestic Hints.

DRYING BUTTER.—Rub together two tablespoonsful butter, one of flour; add just a trifle of cold water, then some boiling water, until proper consistency, little salt. Roll two minutes.

ROASTING BUTTER.—On three parts of red raspberries pour 1 pint of older vinegar, and let stand twenty-four hours. Strain, and to each pint of the liquid add a pint of granulated sugar, and twenty minutes, skim and bottle, sealing tightly.

BOILED MACARONI.—Put macaroni into a porcelain-lined kettle; add a small onion chopped, toll in water about half an hour, stirring often. When tender, add pieces of cheese, salt, and butter, and cover tight, and let the cheese melt before serving.

DELICATE CUSTARD.—Pour one pint of boiling milk over the yolks of three eggs, beaten with three tablespoonsful of sugar, flavor with vanilla or nutmeg, stir in the stiff whites, and bake in moderate oven. Set the dish in a pan of water while baking.

OMLETTE WITH BREAD CRUMBS.—Take eight eggs and one teaspoon of bread crumbs baked in milk. Beat the eggs and add one pint of milk. Put the bread crumbs into a bowl and pour all the milk on them that they will take up. Stir them with the yolks of the eggs, and a little salt. Then add the stiff whites, and beat well. Bake in a moderate oven.

BLACK RASPBERRY PUDDING.—Fill a dish with soft, white bread, broken into little pieces. Sew one quart of black caps, squeeze through cheese cloth, and pour on the bread, and pour it, to have the bread, using as much as the bread will absorb. Beat the whites of three eggs stiff, add three tablespoonsful of sugar, and beat well. Pour the mixture over the bread, and bake in a moderate oven.

CHARLESTON RICE PUDDING.—Boil half a teaspoonful of rice dry; beat five eggs well, whites and yolks together; add to the rice, with sugar to suit the taste, a pint of sweet milk, a heaping teaspoonful of corn starch, and any flavoring preferred. For in an earthen baking dish, and put little pinches of butter all over the top. Bake an hour, and if the pudding browns too quickly, set a pan of boiling water on the top rack of the stove, just over it.

One point as to the thank. It is a well-ascertained fact that many asthmatic patients find relief from smelling the odor of this to nosepeople—hateful quadruped. I have known cases where asthmatic people could stay for an hour in a fur house after the arrival of recently-killed skunks and depart relieved, so that the latter make some posthumous payment for their inodorous lives. (H. Hamilton, in American Field.)

FOR OUR LITTLE FOLKS.

A COLUMN OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO THEM.

What Children Have Done, What They Are Doing, and What They Should Do to Pass Their Childhood Days.

Halfway and By-way.

Sam Hounding But to black-eyed Sue: "Oh, leave your stupid meadow, do, And just for once try my way: Pull up your nose, dear, every one, And play yourself as I have done. Along the busy highway."

"You see life here! and more than that, You're seen yourself. It must be flat, Beyond all else in creation. To grow unmolested hour by hour— One might as well be a flower— As win no admiration!"

But black-eyed Susan answered back That she'd never felt the lack And all her tastes were suited With birds and butterflies and bees, And such other similitudes. She'd stay where she was rooted.

Now, listen, children, while I tell The fate that befalls the best of fell. By highways dry and dusty: While meadow blossoms still were bright, Her plucky bloom had faded white, Her leaves were brown and rosy.

And people passed her where she grew, And went to look for black-eyed Sue, As might have been expected. Her plucky bloom had faded white, And people passed her where she grew, And went to look for black-eyed Sue.

The Homestead Boomerang.

Of all toys, says E. H. House, writing in Harper's Young People, the boomerang is, perhaps, the easiest to contrive. City boys, however, can hardly find a convenient space for throwing the full-sized article. No one who discharges a boomerang for the first time has the faintest notion as to where it will land. If it is loose in a thoroughfare it may navigate

around a corner and take off the hat of an unsuspecting promenade. It may shoot into a carriage window. Worst of all—certainly most mortifying—it may come straight back upon the thrower, perhaps following him with a persistence which seems almost to indicate a deliberate intention, chase him about, no matter how nimble he may try to escape, and finally may double him up with a thump in the stomach.

For trials within doors the most convenient substance is common cardboard. Old visiting or playing cards will serve as well as anything. It may be as thin as you like, if your boomerang is small; but for larger sizes more solidity is required. Cut out pieces shaped like any of the following, and use them as you wish. You need not be very exact as to the form, nor is it requisite to trim the

edges; but you must see that the card is not bent and wavy like the flat on the table. For a beginning, No. 1 or No. 2 is the best. A boomerang with a sharp corner does its work more easily than one in which the curve is gradual or the angle obtuse, as in No. 3 and No. 4.

The way to make it skim is to lay it upon a book, with one end projecting over the edge. Hold the book up to a level with your eyes, and give the outlying edge of the card a smart rap with a small stick or a lead pencil, taking care not to strike the flat top, but only the side of the boomerang near the end. You can guide the stick or pencil by sliding it along the rim of the book as you strike. The missile will shoot forward five or six feet, and will then rise a little, turn in its course, and sail back to a place near that from which it was sent spinning.

But the best way to become a good boomerang thrower is to practice throwing it, and skill will soon come.

Pastimes for City Boys.

Another and more singular game has as its foundation an ash-barrel. Across the top of this is placed a board two or three inches in width which projects about the same distance over the rim of the barrel. On one of these projecting ends a ball is balanced, the batsman then takes the ball with all his strength and strikes the other end of the board. The ball flies up and away in a before-known direction, and the batsman, should it not be caught, attempts to run to a base and return before the ball can be fielded "home." Interesting as we shall find this base-ball in its end, these variations, and fascinating as are these miniature and expert players, we must not spend all our time with them.

Look above you at the telegraph wires. Sooner or later they become the natural end of every kite flown in the street; and the tattered fragments with which the wires are adorned bear witness that kite-flying is a popular pastime, even if disastrous to the kite. In this sport you may fairly claim superiority. Comparatively few of these boys know how to fly a kite; they never seem to be able to successfully down from house tops and we will not leave our street for a visit to so dangerous a resort.

Marbles we shall see, of every kind, "mangles" and "alloys," "taws" and "gates." Generally the games are played in a ring, drawn with chalk, on the sidewalk; for holes are not made or found here so easily as they are in your playground. (Frank M. Chapman, in St. Nicholas.)

A Dream of Mania.

Really, and why? Because the displacement of covering in bed, a neglected draught from a partly closed window, an open trunk connected with a windy open door, may convey to your nostrils and lungs the death-dealing blast. Veritable and swift are the forces made by this new destroyer. The neglected alcoholic principle in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will check the dire complaint. A persistence in this preventive of its further development will absolutely checkmate the dangerous malady. Unmedicated alcoholic stimulants are of little or no value. The just medium in the Bitters, not less efficacious in it in cases of malaria, biliousness, constipation, rheumatism, dyspepsia and slowness of the bowels, the weak are usually those upon whom disease fastens first. Invigorate with the Bitters.

Famine in Wrapping Paper.

A curious famine is prevailing in some sections of Florida. It is a famine in wrapping paper. There is a large demand for it by fruit-growers and shipping points. The supply is entirely exhausted, and fruit is being shipped without wrapping. Manufacturers in Connecticut have received orders by telegram, but it will be some time before any shipment can reach the interior points where it is most needed.

Artistic Advertising.

Undoubtedly the Ivory Soap people deserve credit for the best grade of illustrations now being used for advertising purposes. The series of full-page drawings which have been appearing on the last page of the Century represent some of the most capable work and magazine artists in the country. The series must have cost no small figure. As yet the way up artists do not sign the work they do for advertising purposes. It is a pity that it should be so, but I apprehend it will not be long as we shall see in the advertising columns such names as George Wharton Edwards, E. W. Kemble, etc. Such names will bring the advertiser in connection with an artistic conception of things, with "artistic" command scarcely less interesting than when used in the ordinary literary way. (Printer's Ink, Aug. 19, 1901.)

Nevada's Population.

The population of the State of Nevada under the present census is 45,781, a decrease of 15,505, or 35.5 per cent. since 1880, when the State had a population of 61,286. In every county but two decreases are shown, owing, no doubt, to the decadence of mining interests.

The Only One Ever Printed—Can You Find the Word?

There is a 3-inch display advertisement in this paper, the word which has no two in any other word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week. From the Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This is a "word" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word, and they will return you a book, beautiful Lithograph, or a valuable prize.

Three and Two-Tenths Grains make one carat; 150 carats in one ounce of troy weight; 1,800 carats in one troy pound of 5,760 grains. (Scientific American.)

One Fare for the Round Trip to All Points South.

Sept. 15 and 22 the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company will sell harvest excursion tickets to all points South at one fare for the round trip. Tickets good thirty days from date of sale.

PATNAWATZIKOYAN, an Indian patronage of which figures on the books in the office of the Bureau of Census, Michigan, register of deeds.

DR. L. L. GONTSCH, Toledo, O., says: "I have practiced medicine for forty years, and have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with more confidence than the Bitters of Dr. Harter's Cure. Sold by Druggists, 75c."

A rack pains heavenward when it means the most mischief. It has many human imitators.

HOOD'S is cured by frequent small doses of Hood's Cure for Constipation.

In 1303 and 1304 the Rhine, Loire and Seine ran dry.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Syrup of Figs.

ONE ENJOYS.

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, flattulency, and all other ailments, and is a most reliable remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and 81 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

DR. J. C. HARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

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"German Syrup."

Croup.

We have selected two or three lines from letters freshly received from parents who have given German Syrup to their children in the emergency of Croup. You will credit these, because they come from good, substantial people, happy in finding what so many families lack—a medicine containing no evil drug, which mother can administer with confidence to the little ones in their most critical hours, safe and sure that it will carry them through.

Dr. L. W. WILKINS, of Mrs. J. W. KINE, Alma, Neb., gives the following: "I have used German Syrup for my children when they have been troubled with Croup, and it has always cured them. I have used it in cases of Croup, and it has always cured them. I have used it in cases of Croup, and it has always cured them."

It is simply marvelous, and find it in a valuable remedy.

Fully one-half of our customers are mothers who use Boschee's German Syrup among their children. A medicine to be successful for the little folks must be a treatment for the sudden and terrible cough, croup, diphtheria and the dangerous inflammations of delicate throats and lungs. @

ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING.

The attention of ADVERTISERS, MANUFACTURERS and PRINTERS is called to our superior facilities for turning out FIRST-CLASS ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. We guarantee satisfactory and prompt service in these lines.

ADVERTISERS desiring a large or small number of Electrotypes for their advertising or for placing their orders. We make a specialty of Designing and Engraving ADVERTISING MANUFACTURERS who wish FIRST-CLASS Electrotypes for their Catalogue Illustrations will find it to their interest to communicate with us.

PRINTERS having large runs of press-work which can be lessened by duplicating forms, and thereby save the wear of type, will make money by having their pages electrotyped or stereotyped. We can return forms in six hours after receipt of our order, accompanied by plates of the same.

OUR LINE OF NEWSPAPER-HEADING TYPE.

Is the largest to be found in the West, and we make a specialty of furnishing Headings for all classes of publications. Specimen books, showing the largest assortment of Newspaper Headings ever exhibited, will be sent to Printers and Publishers upon application.

CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION.

DO NOT GRIPE FOR SICKER.

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THE NEW WEBSTER.

Cost \$300.000.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY.

SUCCESSOR OF THE UNABRIDGED.

Revised and Reprint from Cover to Cover.

A GRAND INVESTMENT.

Work of revision occupied over 10 years.

